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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 11, 1862.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of such official reports as have been received at the War Department of the defence and fall of "Fort Donelson."

They will be found incomplete and unsatisfactory. Instruction has been given upon the several points not made intelligible by the reports. It is not stated that reinforcements were at any time asked for, nor is it demonstrated to have been impossible to have saved the army by evacuating the position; nor is it known by what means it was found practicable to withdraw a part of the garrison, leaving the remainder to surrender; nor upon what authority, or principle of action, the senior generals abandoned responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

In a former communication to Congress, I presented the propriety of a suspension of judgment in relation to the disaster of Fort Donelson, until official reports could be received. I regret that information now furnished is so defective. In the meantime, hopeful that satisfactory explanation may be made, I have directed, upon the exhibition made of the case as represented by the senior generals, that they should be relieved from command, to await further orders, whenever a reliable judgment can be rendered on the merits of the case

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GENERAL FLOYD'S REPORT

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', Feb. 27, 1862.

General A. S. Johnston:

SIR: Your order of the 12th of this month, transmitted to me from Bowling Green by telegraph to Cumberland City, reached me the same evening. It directed me to repair at once, with what force I could command, to the support of the garrison at "Fort Donelson." I immediately prepared for my departure, and effected it in time to reach "Fort Donelson" the next morning, 13th, before daylight. Measures had been already taken by Brigadier General Pillow, then in command, to render our resistance to the attack of the enemy as effective as possible. He had, with activity and industry, pushed forward the defensive works towards completion. These defences consisted in an earthwork in "Fort Donelson," in which were mounted guns of different calibre to the number of thirteen; a field work, intended for the infantry supports, and constructed immediately behind the battery and upon the summit of the hill in rear. Sweeping away from this field work eastward, to the extent of nearly two miles in its windings, was a line of entrenchments, defended on the outside, at some points, with abattis. These entrenchments were occupied by the troops already there, and by the addition of those which came upon the field with me. The position of the "fort," which was established by the Tennessee authorities, was by no means commanding, nor was the least military significance attached to the position. The entrenchments afterwards hastily made, in many places, were injudiciously constructed, because of the distance they were placed from the brow of the hill, subjecting the men to a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters opposite, as they advanced to or retired from the entrenchments. Soon after my arrival the entrenchments were fully occupied from one end to the other, and just as the sun rose the cannonade from one of the enemy's gunboats announced the opening of the conflict, which was destined to continue for three days and nights. In a very short time the fire became general along our whole lines, and the enemy, who had already planted batteries at several points around the whole circuit of our entrenchments, as shown by a diagram herewith sent, opened a general and active fire from all arms upon our trenches, which continued until darkness put an end to the conflict. They charged with uncommon spirit at several points along on the line, but most particularly at a point undefended by entrenchments, down a hollow which separated the *right wing* under Brigadier-General Buckner from the right of the centre, commanded by Colonel Himan. This charge was prosecuted with uncommon vigour, but was met with a determined spirit of resistance, a cool deliberate courage, both by the troops of Brigadier General Buckner and Colonel Himan, which drove the enemy, discomfited and cut to pieces, back upon the position he had assumed in the morning. Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the battery of Captain Porter for their participation in the rout of the enemy in this assault. My position was immediately in front of the point of attack, and I was thus enabled to witness more distinctly the incidents of it.

The enemy continued their fire upon different parts of our entrenchments throughout the night, which deprived our men of every opportunity to sleep. We lay that night upon our arms in the trenches. We confidently expected at the dawn of day a more vigorous attack than ever. But in this we were entirely mistaken. The day advanced, and no preparation seemed to be making for a general onset. But an extremely annoying fire was kept up from the enemy's sharpshooters throughout the whole length of the entrenchments, from their long range rifles. Whilst this mode of attack was not attended with any considerable loss, it nevertheless confined the men to their trenches and prevented their taking their usual rest So stood the affairs of the field until 3 o'clock P. M., when the fleet of gun boats in full force advanced upon the fort and opened fire. They advanced in the shape of a crescent, and kept up a constant and incessant fire for one hour and a half, which was replied to with uncommon spirit and vigor by the fort. Once the boats reached a point within a few hundred yards of the fort, at which time it was that three of their boats sustained serious injuries from our batteries, and were compelled to fall back. The line was broken and the enemy discomfited on the water, giving up the fight entirely, which he never afterwards renewed. I was satisfied from the incidents of the last two days that the enemy did not intend again to give us battle in our trenches. They had been fairly repulsed, with very heavy slaughter, upon every effort to storm our position; and it was fair to infer that they would not again renew the unavailing attempt at our dislodgement, when certain means to effect the same end without loss were perfectly at their command. We were aware of the fact that extremely heavy reinforcements had been continually arriving, day and night, for three days and nights, and I had no doubt whatever that their whole available force on the western waters could, and would, be concentrated here if it was deemed necessary to reduce our position I had already seen the impossibility of holding out for any length of time with our inadequate number and indefensible position. There was no place within our entrenchments but could be reached by the enemy's artillery from their boats, or their batteries. It was but fair to infer that, while they kept up a sufficient fire upon our entrenchments to keep our men from sleep and prevent repose, their object was merely to give time to cross a column above us on the river, both on the right and the left banks, and thus to cut off all our communications and to prevent the possibility of egress. I thus saw clearly that but one course was left by which a rational hope could be entertained of saving the garrison, or a part of it. That was to dislodge the enemy from his position on our left, and thus to pass our people into the open country lying southward towards Nashville. I called for a consultation of the officers of divisions and brigades, to take place after dark, when this plan was laid before them, approved and adopted, and at which it was determined to move from the trenches at an early hour on the next morning, and attack the enemy in his position. It was agreed that the attack should commence upon our extreme left, and this duty was assigned Brig. Gen. Pillow, assisted by Brig. Gen. Johnson, having also under his command commanders of brigades, Col. Baldwin, commanding Mississippi and Tennessee troops, and Cols. Wharton and McClausland, commanding Virginians. To Brig. Gen. Buckner was assigned the duty of making the attack from near the centre of our lines, upon the enemy's forces upon the Wynn's Ferry road.

The attack on the left was delayed longer than I expected, and consequently the enemy was found in position when our troops advanced. The attack, however, on our part was extremely spirited, and although the resistance of the enemy was obstinate, and their numbers far exceeded ours, our people succeeded in driving them discomfited and terribly cut to pieces from the entire left. The Kentucky troops, under Brigadier-Gen. Buckner, advanced from their position behind the entrenchments upon the Wynn's Ferry road, but not until the enemy had been driven in a great measure from the position he occupied in the morning.

I had ordered on the night before the two regiments stationed in "Fort Donelson" to occupy the trenches vacated by Brig. Gen. Buckner's forces, which, together with the men whom he detached to assist in this purpose, I thought sufficient to hold them.

My intention was to hold with Brig. Gen. Buckner's command the Wynn's Ferry road, and thus to prevent the enemy, during the night, from occupying the position on our left which he occupied in the morning. I gave him orders upon the field to that effect. Leaving him in position, I started for the right of our command to see that all was secure there, my intention being, if things could be held in the condition they then were, to move the whole army, if possible, to the open country lying Southward beyond the Randolph Forges. During my absence, and from some misapprehension, I presume, of the previous order given, Brig. Gen. Pillow ordered Brig. Gen. Buckner to leave his position on the Wynn's Ferry road and to resume his place in his trenches on the right. This movement was nearly executed before I was aware of it. As the enemy were pressing upon the trenches, I deemed that the execution of this last order was all that was left to be done. The enemy, in fact, succeeded in occupying an angle of the trenches on the extreme right of Brig. Gen. Buckner's command; and as the fresh forces of the enemy had begun already to move towards our left to occupy the position they held in the morning, and as we had no force adequate to oppose their progress, we had to submit to the mortification of seeing the ground which we had won by such a severe conflict in the morning re-occupied by the enemy before midnight. The enemy had been landing reinforcements throughout the day. His numbers had been augmented to eighty-three regiments.

Our troops were completely exhausted by four days and nights of continued conflict. To renew it with any hope of successful result was obviously vain, and such I understood to be the unanimous opinion of all the officers present at the council called to consider what was best to be done. I thought, and so announced, that a desperate onset upon the right of the enemy's forces on the ground where we had attacked them in the morning might result in the extrication of a considerable proportion of the command from the position we were in, and this opinion I understood to be concurred in by all who were present. But it was likewise agreed, with the same unanimity, that it would result in the slaughter of nearly all who did not succeed in effecting their escape. The question then arose whether, in point of humanity and a sound military policy, a course should be adopted from which the probabilities were that the larger portion of the command would be cut to pieces in an unavailing fight against overwhelming numbers. I understood the general sentiment to be adverse to the proposition. I felt that in this contingency, whilst it might be questioned, whether I should, as commander of the army, lead it to certain destruction in an unavailing fight; yet I had a right individually to determine that I would not survive a surrender there. To satisfy both propositions, I agreed to hand over the command to Brigadier-General Buckner, through Brigadier-General Pillow, and to make an effort for my own extrication by any and every means that might present themselves to me.

I therefore directed Col. Forrest, a daring and determined officer, at the head of an efficient regiment of cavalry, to be present for the purpose of accompanying me in what I supposed would be an effort to pass through the enemy's lines. I announced the fact upon turning the command over to Brigadier General Buckner, that I would bring away with me, by any means I could, my own particular brigade, the propriety of which was acquiesced in on all hands. This, by various modes, I succeeded in accomplishing to a great extent, and would have brought off my whole command in one way or another if I had had the assistance of the field officers, who were absent from several of the regiments. The command was turned over to Brigadier General Buckner, who at once opened negotiations with the enemy, which resulted in the surrender of the place. Thus ended the conflict running through *four days* and *four nights*; a large portion of which time it was maintained with the greatest fierceness and obstinacy; in which we, with a force not exceeding 13,000, a large portion of whom were illy armed, succeeded in resisting and driving back, with discomfiture, an army of more than 80,000 men. I have no means of accurately estimating the loss of the enemy. From what I saw upon the battle-field; from what I witnessed throughout the whole period of the conflict; from what I was able to learn from sources of information deemed by me worthy of credit, I have no doubt that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded reached a number beyond (5,000) *five thousand*. Our own losses were extremely heavy, but for want of exact returns I am unable to state precise numbers. I think they will not be far from 1,500 killed and wounded. Nothing could exceed the coolness and determined spirit of resistance which animated the men in this long and ferocious conflict; nothing could exceed the determined courage which characterized them throughout this terrible struggle, and nothing could be more admirable than the steadiness which they exhibited until *nature* itself was exhausted in what they knew to be a desperate fight against a foe very many times their superior in numbers. I cannot particularize in this report to you the numberless instances of heroic daring performed by both officers and men, but must content myself for the present by saying, in my judgment, they all deserve well of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.
A. & I. G. O., March 10, 1862.

[Gen. Pillow's Report we have already published.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LIGHT WANTED.

Messrs. Editors: Will some one tell us the truth, the "whole truth," about the Roanoke Island affair? From sources apparently entitled to credit, we get statements strangely contradictory and inconsistent. For instance: writers, professing to have "been there," in the Virginia papers speak of only *two* N. C. companies, "one from Currituck," as engaged in the battle of Saturday: Capt. Liles, in an account published in the Argus, mentions only his own and Capt. Knight's companies, (neither "from Currituck"); but the Standard asserts that *six* N. C. companies were in the fight, and the statement, as published by yourselves, of Corp'l Anderson, would certainly go to prove that at least *one* company besides Capts. Liles's and Knight's, was engaged. The people would like to know the true state of the case? Which were the *six* companies? Where did *four* of them (Liles's and Knight's being admitted to have been in the battery) fight? When and how long did they fight and when did they retreat? "It surely cannot turn out at last that *no N. C. company* was in the battle; and it seems equally incredible that *six* should have been there fighting and nobody have seen more than *two*. Will not some one explain? Yours, &c.

OUTIS.

[There is no doubt about the fact that Capt. Murchison's company from this county was in the most exposed part of the fight, for it lost 3 killed and 3 wounded, which is more than a fair proportion of all the casualties.—OBSERVER.]

THE STONE BLOCKADE.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book, writing from Beaufort, says that the yankees have sunk several stone laden vessels at Ocracoke Inlet, and that the blockading vessel was thereupon withdrawn.

The same writer says,—

A gentleman, in whom the most implicit reliance can be placed, arrived here yesterday from Portsmouth, the extreme eastern limit of this county, and reports that there are at least one hundred vessels at Hatteras, supposed to be reinforcements for Gen. Burnside. Our forces at Suffolk, I trust are ready to give him a warm reception.

Orange Light Artillery.—The above named company, raised by Capt. William Cameron of this place, under commission from the Confederate Government, was organized on Saturday last, with the following result: First Lieut., senior, James F. Cain; First Lieut., junior, Henry Dickson; Second Lieut., John Malone.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

TOMATOES.—We see frequent articles in the papers advising the cultivation of tomatoes in large quantities for the camps. It is believed that to issue them to the army next summer as part of the rations will prevent many cases of fever, diarrhœa and dysentery.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Owen Hill, Bladen county, Haywood W. Guion, Esq., Postmaster. Villa Beery, New Hanover county, Samuel J. Beery, Postmaster.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1862.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.—The Confederacy has been electrified by the glorious achievement of our ships in Hampton Roads. The last that had been heard of the Merrimac (her name now changed to the Virginia,) was that she had proved a complete failure, that her back was broken, and that she had been hauled upon the ways to undergo a patching from which little appeared to be hoped. These disheartening stories, published at Norfolk, now appear to have been put forth as a *ruse*, and they do indeed appear to have thrown the Yankees off their guard, for as she approached their frigates, they did not even trouble themselves to prepare for action.

Never, probably, was there such a combat, and such a victory. A first class frigate sunk, another forced to strike her colors, and afterwards burnt, two others damaged and driven off or on shore, and a gun boat sunk, and all by one little thing that looks like a canal boat.

Thank God who giveth the victory!

The loss to the enemy is prodigious. The ships probably cost three millions of dollars. Hundreds of their sailors have been killed, wounded and captured. But above all their pride has received a terrible blow; for they had deemed themselves not only invincible but above even the danger of attack on the water.

The official report of the first day's battle (Saturday) has been sent to Congress and printed. It is brief and modest, entirely confirming the previous accounts.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.—There was going on at latest dates a great fight in Arkansas. Our people were whipping the Yankees, but with great loss to themselves. Gen. Ben McCulloch, who was killed, was a native of this State. Gen. McIntosh was an Indian Chief, we think.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This morning's mail brings us a message from President Davis sent to Congress on Tuesday with Gen. Floyd's report of the Fort Donelson affair. The President, it will be seen, has suspended both Gens. Floyd and Pillow.

The Richmond Examiner is very bitter in consequence on "Mr. Jefferson Davis."

ANDERSON ARTILLERY.—This company left here this morning in the boat for Wilmington. The following is the Muster Roll of the officers and privates:

Octavius H Blocker, Captain; Kinchen J Braddy, 1st Lieutenant; Charles J Williams, David T Millard, 2d Lieutenants.

Henry Benton, Orderly Sergeant. [The other noncommissioned officers not yet appointed.]

Privates—Neil Averette, H G Bullock, Larkins Bedsole, James A Baker, J D Baker, Wm J Bullock, Dan'l D Beard, James R Beard, Edward Cashwell, J H Cashwell, J Cashwell, Zach Collier, Wyngate Coats, Alex'r Cutts, Marshall Cashwell, Peter Campbell, Enoch Ellis, Isaiah Faircloth, Solomon Faircloth, M J Graham, C R Gregory, Joel Hare, S Hare, Wilson Hudson, P Hockaday, Thos S Hockaday, Stephen Hall, Thomas B Hall, Dan'l Hall, David Hall, Sam'l Hales, Wm Jordan, Wm T Jones, J H Mathews, Allen Mathews, Simon Mathews, John A Mathews, Hudson Mathews, Wm A Mathews, Arthur W Melvin, J Modlin, Edin Mathews, Jacob Matthews, J Mathews, N Y McArthur, Joel Mathews, Dan'l Mathews, H Nichols, Joseph Pate, Rich'd Rayner, Zach Rich, John A Ross, W S Starling, R S Strickland, Neil Sessoms, Alexander Sessoms, Sherwood Sessoms, Wm Sessoms, John W Stewart, J W Smith, John L Smith, Daniel Smith, Alexander Tims, Benj Upchurch, Samuel Vinson, Owen Wheeler, A D Wheeler, J C Wheeler, Andrew Wilkes, Thos Wilkes, Eli M Wicker, Wm Wester.

VOLUNTEERING IN MOORE COUNTY.—We learn by letter from Rollins' Store that Capt. James O. A. Kelly has raised a company in the lower end of Moore, and will soon be ready for the field. His company will be recruited to 125 and go into Col. Craton's regiment. The number of volunteers required from Rollins' Store District (No. 4) under the late call was 60; more than 70 have already enlisted, and volunteering is still going on. More than half the men in the District have gone into the service.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C., March 10, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: It is with much pleasure that I can inform you, that my little Regiment in Upper Robeson has done itself the honor of not sending one drafted man, as required by the recent order of Gov. Clark, but has nobly and patriotically furnished its full number of men with volunteers for the war. Upper Robeson is ever ready to do her whole duty; volunteering is yet going on, and our people are fully awake and determined to do their whole duty.

S. J. COBB, Col. commanding
the 59th Reg. N. C. Militia.

RE-ENLISTED.—In the 30th regiment, stationed near Wilmington, every company has from 30 to 50 men re-enlisted for the war. The whole regiment are expected to re-enlist: about one-half have done so in the week since the work began. So we learn from a communication in the Journal.

RESIGNATION.—The Western Carolinian learns that Col. Stephen Lee (father of Col. Lee of Bethel fame) has resigned his command of the 16th N. C. Regiment. This regiment has suffered greatly from sickness and death—128 have died.

The same paper states that 24 of the Jeff. Davis Guards, from Macon county, were at home on furlough, having re-enlisted. The remainder were not expected to re-enlist till after enjoying a short rest at home.

A new company (the fourth) is in process of organization in Macon county.

HOSPITALITY TO SOLDIERS.—We have seen a letter from Lieut. Thomas W. Baker, who marched a squad of 15 recruits from this place to Raleigh, in the course of which they met with acts of kindness which ought not to pass unrecorded. At Averasboro', where they arrived at night, in the midst of an intensely cold rain, they were taken into the house of Neill S. Stewart, Esq., provided with a nice supper and every spare bed on the premises. On the second night of their march they were treated with like kindness by Mrs. Banks, 10 miles from Raleigh.

Lieut. Baker writes that his men were "in good spirits (not ardent) all the way, and are still so."

FOR GOVERNOR.—A public meeting in Charlotte on the 8th inst. unanimously recommended Wm. Johnston, Esq. of Charlotte for next Governor of this State. The meeting also resolved against a canvass of the State, and recommended the candidates, in case there are more than one, to stay at home and allow the people to decide the matter quietly.

Mr. Johnston, who was present, remarked in response to the action of the meeting, "that he had never been an office-seeker, but he felt highly complimented at being recommended by his fellow-citizens as a candidate for Governor, and if the duties of the office should devolve upon him he would endeavor to discharge the trust faithfully and for the good of the State and country."

REMOVAL OF PRODUCE.—Gen. Gatlin has issued an order for the removal of all Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to some place west of the Wilmington and Weldon road, or put where they cannot be reached by the enemy.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday last, nothing of interest is reported in open session except the introduction and reference of resolutions for increase of pay to the soldiers.

On Monday, there was considerable debate on a proposition to pay balances due by the U. S. to the Louisiana census-takers, the claims of other States also sharing in the discussion. The proposition was voted down.

On Tuesday, many bills &c. were presented, but nothing of interest occurred except the reception of the President's Message (which we print elsewhere) and the unanimous adoption of a resolution of thanks to the Newport's News naval heroes.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, several resolutions of inquiry were adopted and referred, among them one of inquiry as to why Gens. Floyd and Pillow, the senior officers, abandoned Fort Donelson and left Gen. Buckner to surrender. Another, in favor of withdrawing our commissioners from England, was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

On Monday, a resolution was adopted requesting planters to withdraw as much as practicable from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and raise provisions and cattle, hogs and sheep. Other resolutions of inquiry as to Fort Donelson were adopted; among them some as to Gen. A. S. Johnston's conduct. The Tennessee members stated that he had lost the confidence of their people and could never rally them again. They did not impeach his patriotism or gallantry, but alleged gross mismanagement, and demanded a leader who could command the confidence of their people.

Nothing of importance occurred on Tuesday. The President's Messages as to the Donelson and Newport's News battles were received, and a vote of thanks passed to the heroes of the latter.

FOREIGN ALLIANCES.—The Petersburg Express has an able and timely article on the "new project" agitated at Richmond and "favorably entertained by the highest persons in authority," to cut England and endeavor to form an alliance with France by offers of commercial advantages over England and other nations that refuse to recognise our independence. The Express is utterly and rightly opposed to *solicitations* of any kind for European interference. Such things are not calculated to strengthen our claims to recognition, but quite the reverse. We must fight our way to recognition—not beg it—and it will surely follow the right sort of fighting, as it will follow nothing else.

But the Express naturally asks, why select France, to the exclusion of England? And it shows conclusively, that France has done us no act of justice or of kindness which England has not equally done us, whilst England has done several things that France has not. Witness the kind and honorable treatment of the Nashville and her officers during the months that she laid in an English port making repairs and laying in supplies. Witness the many English vessels that have run the blockade and brought us large supplies of arms, ammunition and other necessary articles, whilst not a single French vessel has done anything of the sort. Witness the advances of money by English banks and bankers, and no known like act by a Frenchman.

We agree with the Express. Let us make no solicitations—have no entangling alliances, no exclusions of any but the detestable Yankee nation.

An offspring of this "new project," we suppose, is the proposition in Congress by Mr. Swann of Tennessee to recall our commissioners to Great Britain, and formally and offensively abandon all negotiations with that government. This seems to us to be the result of a silly pride. In the war of our Revolution, our fathers were sensible enough, and none too proud, to send Commissioners to France, where they remained for years before they effected their purpose, though England and France were then enemies, and it was natural that France should take part with us. Surely if they could wait years, we should wait months.

We regret the introduction and discussion of such propositions. They are exceedingly mischievous. Better let Congress return to the secret sessions of the Provisional Congress, which, by the way, we were previously inclined to think expedient during the present state of war.

THE VIRGINIA SLANDER.—Lieut. Col. D. G. Fowle, of Raleigh, of the 31st Reg't, denounces as "totally untrue," the statement of the correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, that "the 31st N. C. at once *ran* to their quarters, Col. Jordan riding at the head of the frightened procession." Col. Fowle says that the companies of Capts. Liles and Knight, who were in the redoubt where the hard fighting took place, "behaved in such a manner as to extort praise from all who witnessed their gallant conduct. "The six companies in reserve, though under fire for four hours and a half, without being allowed to fire a gun, behaved with the utmost coolness, and showed every disposition to engage in the battle which was waging. The orders received by the reserve were, to stand fast until sent for. The Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Holden, was dispatched to Col. Jordan, to inform him of our readiness to engage in the fight, and, under orders, remained near Col. Shaw during the whole of the fight, so as to bring the earliest information of the reserve being needed. When the retreat commenced, two of the six companies were thrown in some slight confusion for a moment, but as soon as they heard my voice rallying them, they stood firm, and allowed their retreating brethren who had fought so gallantly at the redoubt, to pass them. As the last companies from the redoubt passed, the order was communicated to me to let my men fall back with the rest, and then and not before they fell back. They preserved their company organization until they commenced to retreat, and then, owing to the narrowness of the road, and the number of men crowded together, it became impossible.

The other two companies of the 31st were stationed as follows: Capt. Godwin's at Fort Forrest, on the Tyrrell side. Capt. G. remained at his Fort which was also manned by Capt. White's company of the 17th, until Saturday night after the surrender. Whenever the enemy came within range they fired upon them very vigorously. After the surrender Fort Forrest was evacuated. Capt. Godwin's company were the last to leave, as I have been informed. Capt. Godwin, with Capt. Vernon, were the last men to leave the Fort. When they left they fired the magazine, which exploded about dark.

Capt. Miller's company was left in charge of the camp."

A HUMORIST.—Some months ago we stopped the Observer to a number of subscribers whom we had dunned in vain (an operation which we propose to repeat towards others as soon as we can find time.) An appeal to them at that time shared the fate of preceding appeals. With two or three exceptions it was unheeded. Last month we adopted another plan, by sending all the accounts of those whom we had discontinued to the Postmasters, offering an inducement to them to collect for us. In one case it happened that the defaulting subscriber was the Postmaster, who found a fee offered to himself to collect a debt from himself. Whereupon he wrote us the following letter:

"Sirs: Your circular inquiring for one ——— has been received. I am well acquainted with him, and he is a clever fellow and ought to have paid you long ago. He is positively ashamed of it, and will pay you as soon as he can. He has had to pay considerable security money. You need not be uneasy, for he is good for it and will pay you as soon as possible. Don't think too hard of him if you can help it."

Certainly we don't think hard of him, but quite the contrary.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb'y 12.—Information of the great naval battle of the 8th and 9th, and the disasters to the Federal navy, reached the North on Sunday last. The Herald says it is a slight reverse combined with reactionary success on the part of the Union navy. The Herald admits the destruction of two old wooden sailing frigates by the Merrimac and two iron-clad gunboats. It says our whole fleet was defeated on Sunday, and the Merrimac disabled by the Ericsson which left New York on Thursday, arrived at Fortress Monroe at ten o'clock Saturday night, and conquered the Merrimac on Sunday, which was towed to Norfolk in a sinking condition. It says that the Monitor is uninjured and ready for another fight.

[The long account of the battle on Saturday written North from Fort Monroe agrees almost entirely with the Norfolk account. But as to Sunday's fight, there is a very decided difference, as follows:]—

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—The Monitor arrived at ten o'clock last night, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground fast below Newport's News. At seven o'clock this morning the Merrimac, accompanied by the Yorktown and Jamestown, and several tugs stood out towards the Minnesota and opened fire. The Monitor met them at once and opened fire when the enemy's vessels retired, excepting the Merrimac. The two iron-clad vessels fought, *part of the time touching each other, from eight o'clock in the morning till noon, when the Merrimac retreated.* The Monitor is uninjured, and ready at any moment to repel another attack.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—This has been a day of alternate gloom and sunshine, but has closed with a glorious burst of brightness for the Union cause. The news from Fortress Monroe about noon cast a deep gloom over the whole community. The achievements of the rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac were the topic of every conversation. Fears were expressed that she would come up the Potomac and wipe out our Potomac flotilla, and perhaps set fire to the city of Washington and retire with impunity, as she was represented to be totally invulnerable. This evening the wind set in the other quarter.

A dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, now at Fortress Monroe, shows that the little iron-clad, Ericsson gunboat Monitor, with her two guns, is more than a match for the rebel iron monster that spread such consternation among our wooden ships at Newport News point yesterday.

The dispatch has created the wildest excitement in our city, which has been still more inflamed by the intelligence that the rebels had burned the steamer Page in Acquia Creek, set fire to their camp equipage, and abandoned all their batteries along the Potomac. Our flotilla has landed forces and taken possession of the batteries, and the Stars and Stripes are now floating over them.

In New York on the 9th the average of specie in the banks was thirty millions of dollars. The cotton market was excited and higher. Sales of 2,028 bales of middling uplands are reported.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS—DEATH OF GEN'S McCULLOCH & McINTOSH, & COL. McRAE.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, March 9.—Our Troops, under Generals VanDorn and Price, engaged the enemy for three days—the 5th, 6th and 7th of March, near the Missouri line. Our loss is heavy, including Gen's McCulloch and McIntosh killed on the 7th, and Gen. Slack mortally wounded; Gen. Price was wounded in the arm; Col. McRae was killed. Col. Sims was wounded in the arm. Our forces are in the rear of the federals driving them Southward, and are sanguine of success. We are looking for further news every hour. The bodies of Gen's McCulloch and McIntosh have been brought to the fort for interment.

Further Particulars of the Naval Battle.—NORFOLK, March 11.—The Minnesota succeeded in reaching Fort Monroe on Saturday in a very crippled condition.

Lieut. Tayloe, wounded by the enemy under flag of truce, died yesterday.

It was supposed that the Cumberland lost in killed and drowned about 300 There were killed aboard the Congress about 100. A Federal gunboat was burned on Sunday morning, and not the Minnesota, as was supposed. The Federal navy has lost in the fight two first-class frigates, fully armed, furnished and equipped; four gunboats, one merchant schooner, which was captured and brought into Norfolk. Their best frigate we have placed *hors du combat* for at least three months.

The Herald's letter from Fort Monroe gives the following account of the effect of the balls on the Virginia:

As soon as she came within range of the Cumberland the latter opened on her with her heavy guns; but the balls struck and glanced off, having no more effect than peas from a pop gun. Her ports were all closed, and she moved on in silence, but with a full head of steam. In the mean time, as the Merrimac was approaching the two frigates on one side, the iron-clad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown came down the James river and engaged our frigates on the other side.

The batteries at Newport's News also opened on the Yorktown and Jamestown, and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching steamers. The Merrimac in the meantime kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when she and the Congress, at a distance of one hundred yards, rained full broadsides on the iron-clad monster, that took no effect, glancing upwards and flying off, having only the effect of checking her progress for a moment.

Affairs on our Coast—Some days ago the fleet entered the harbor of Fernandina, and took possession of the town, no resistance being offered on our part. We are mortified to learn that all our guns on Amelia Island, amounting to over twenty, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The day after the occupation of Fernandina, the enemy's gunboats went up to St Mary's and took possession of that town, also, without resistance. No damage was done to the place, nor to Fernandina, the contrary having been incorrectly reported. But few persons were found at either, and they were not disturbed.

Yesterday the Federals made their appearance at Brunswick, which was occupied at six o'clock, P. M.; Colonel Styles, who had a regiment there, retired, after burning the wharves and storehouses near the water.

There were seventeen Federal vessels entering the mouth of the St. John's Saturday, and it is presumed they went up the river to Jacksonville yesterday.

The steamer Darlington, with Government stores and a large number of women and children, fleeing from Fernandina, was chased by a Federal gunboat up St. Mary's River, for some distance, when the Darlington ran aground and was taken. A report of her recapture has reached here, but it is considered doubtful.

We hear that the progress of the Federals up the St. Mary's was not wholly uninterrupted. Three companies, hearing that the enemy were ascending the river, lay in ambush to await their arrival. The Federals appeared in a large flat or barge, and when within point blank range our men opened upon them, killing twenty-five. Three were taken prisoners and a few escaped. The prisoners were sent to Brunswick.

Savannah Republican, March 10th.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the Potomac, on the 30th Dec., Estell D. Huffman, of Guilford, in the 22d year of his age, of Capt. Morehead's Co. 2d State Troops.

At time and place not mentioned, 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Wilson, of the 37th Reg't.

At Zeke's Island, Lieut. Henry R. Daniel, of the Bladen Guards.

At Raleigh, Jan'y 28th, of Pneumonia, Thomas Garret, a member of Capt. Dockery's Company, 34th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, in the 17th year of his age.

At Camp Branch, John McK. McNeill of the Moore County Independents, Co H. 26th Reg't. [Tribute of Respect in our next.]

GEN. J. J. PETTIGREW.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer recommends Gen. Pettigrew, late Colonel of the 22d N. C. Volunteers, for the appointment of General-in-chief of the Confederate armies. Gen. P. has not been very long in the service, (only since the war began,) but he has always achieved brilliant success in every undertaking. He is about 34 years of age.

MUTATIONS IN POLITICS.—The political world witnesses strange changes. At present the most bitter enemies of President Davis and his Administration are the Charleston Mercury and the Richmond Examiner.

Re-Organization of our Former line of Defences on the Potomac.—Considerable uneasiness is manifested on the part of the public, on account of reports of the falling back of our forces from Manassas and the upper Potomac. We may compose this anxiety, at least to some extent, by the positive assurances that these movements have not been on account of any pressure of the enemy, but are purely strategic. Gen. Johnston is understood to have the confidence of the Administration to such an extent that, as a singular exception, he has the control and direction of military movements in his department entirely in his own discretion. It is certain that a new line of defence is to be organized in Northern Virginia, and that the points have been selected with a view to the best strategic advantage. These points are not yet indicated; but it is thought probable that a line of defence will be organized extending from Gordonsville to Staunton. A depot of provisions is now being established at the former place.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Brilliant Exploit in the West.—FORT SMITH, Ark., March 3.—A scouting party of 600, under Colonels Greer and Simms, have just returned to their camps. The expedition moved to the rear of the enemy, and got in between their main body and their pickets. They captured and burnt 280 of the enemy's wagons, taking between 250 and 300 mules and horses. They killed 25 of the enemy and took 10 prisoners. They also captured a large amount of commissary and quartermaster stores.

The attack on the Federal train was made at Keitsville, Missouri. It is looked upon as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. Such daring and calmness were never before known. The prisoners taken, ten in number, have arrived here and are now in jail. Not one of our men was injured.

An Appeal to the Silver Greys.—Major Wm. F. Collins, of Kittrell's Springs, is making an effort to raise a regiment of men for the war, and desires to secure men past forty-five years of age. If successful, the regiment is to be called the "Silver Greys," and will be used solely for the defence of North Carolina.

Edgecombe Guards.—This fine body of soldiers, re-organized as a company of Light Artillery, started for Raleigh on Wednesday last, to enter into active service. The following are the names of the officers:

Whitmel P. Lloyd, Captain.
Kenneth Thigpen, 1st Lieutenant.
Thomas J. Stewart, 1st Lieutenant, Jr.
Joseph H. Payne, 2d Lieutenant.

Tarboro' Southerner.

[The Edgecombe Guards were Company A, of the Bethel Regiment.]

Cavalry.—Peter W. Hairston, Esq., is engaged in raising a battalion of cavalry for the war, and he invites officers who are raising companies of cavalry to communicate with him. Mr. Hairston has been in the service, and his gallant conduct in the battle of Manassas as aid to Col. Stuart of the black horse cavalry, elicited the admiration of that officer, who spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. H's efficient service in his official report.

W. L. Saunders, Esq.—This gentleman is making up a company for the war. He has been in the service about eight months as Lieutenant.

Salisbury Banner.

Gen. Sterling Price.—The commission of Major-General in the Confederate service, gloriously won and grudgingly bestowed, has been forwarded to this eminent patriot and successful hero. When the nomination was sent to the Senate the usual formality of reference to a committee was dispensed with, and the nomination was at once and as it were by acclamation confirmed. Granted earlier, it might have roused Missourians and created a favorable diversion, and saved us from the disasters of Tennessee; and we hope it may not be too late still to achieve great results.—*Rich. Whig.*

More Trouble for the Yankees.—The U. S. frigate Portsmouth is blockading the mouth of the Rio Grande, which forms the dividing line between Mexico and the Southern Confederacy, and has a large number of European vessels, bound for Mexican ports, in durance under her guns. The English and French Consuls have formally protested to her commander, and, the protest being disregarded, they have sent to Tampico for armed ships to come and raise the blockade, by attacking the Portsmouth if necessary.

Loss of a Yankee Frigate.—NORFOLK, March 11.—The British sloop-of-war Rinaldo came up the Roads last night, and reports the Federal frigate Vermont to be lost.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 9th inst., by Thos. Rollins, Esq., Mr. JOHN L. WRIGHT to Miss FRANCES JOHNSON, daughter of P. Johnson, Esq. of Harnett county.

DIED,

In this place, on the 11th inst., Rev. JOHN L. NEWBY, of the North Carolina Conference, aged 43 years, 11 months and 5 days

REVERSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The narrative which we gave a few days since of the reverses sustained by the American arms in the North, would be incomplete without a more detailed reference to the continuous calamities which befel them in the Southern States.

In the Spring of 1779, the British projected a "Burnside expedition" against Virginia. Our forts having been constructed solely for defence against shipping, were untenable on the land side. The lower country, "intersected by deep creeks, marshes and rivers, afford passes almost everywhere to those who command the water, *by securing which, they completely envelope troops stationed on the rivers, and cut off their retreat into the broad, open country.*"

Thus the British having landed a force to attack the fort, which guarded Portsmouth on the water side, it was abandoned by the garrison, and the enemy captured a large body of military and naval stores, shipping and cargoes. "The loss sustained both by the public and individuals was immense."

Savannah was soon after captured by the British, who fortified the place and subsequently repulsed three thousand French troops and one thousand Americans, who attempted to take it by storm. Georgia was unable to resist.

Charleston was next invested; the British landed not far from where the Yankees have established themselves, sending their ships of war to pass the forts and investing the city closely on the land side. The city was surrendered after a short siege, and the British claim to have taken 5,618 prisoners, with magazine, military stores and shipping of great value.

The smaller casualties which succeeded, culminated in the defeat of the Southern army under Gates, at Camden. The British claim to have killed 900 and captured 1,000—they captured "200 wagons, a great part of the baggage, military stores, small arms, and all the artillery." Our army was disarmed and dispersed.

In consequence of these disasters, the whole country around submitted. *The prisoners* were discharged on parole, and it was assumed by the British that "the insurrection was at an end. Subsequently they sequestered the estates of all those who by an open avowal of rebellious principles, or by other notorious acts, should manifest a wicked and desperate perseverance in opposing the re-establishment of Royal authority."

But when the British quit their shipping and advanced into the interior to complete the work of subjugation, the contest became somewhat more equal. The defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain, and the victory of Morgan at the Cowpens, encouraged the Americans, and interposed additional obstacles to their enemies.

Greene reorganized his little army and retreated. Cornwallis, with a superior and well equipped force, pursued him across North Carolina. The British victory at Guilford weakened their force and compelled them to fall back and abandon the State. Greene returned to liberate the Carolinas and Georgia. This was accomplished against Rawdon's forces, and, ultimately driven into Charleston, the British evacuated the Carolinas.

We offer but a summary of the remarkable reverses sustained by the American arms during the Southern campaign. With the want of all upon which the effciency of an army depends—with a people dispirited, unarmed and divided—without adequate supplies of ammuntion, provisions or clothing, the obstacles to success seem insurmountable.

But these States, though divided and at war with themselves, were at heart determined not to submit.

As the Scythian savage showed the Persian monarch that as only the part of the dried hide on which he stood was pressed down, so a conquered people will only be kept down where the weight of war rests upon them, so the withdrawal of the British forces from any part of the Southern States added it immediately to the area of resistance. No sooner did Cornwallis or Rawdon withdraw his foot than the guerilla bands of Marion and Sumter occupied the position. They chastised the disaffected and so harassed the enemy that "wearied with victory" they withdrew.

With these examples of the reverses which befell our ancestors in a contest with a superior foe, during a war of seven years, why should we be discouraged at the temporary advantages of our enemies?

Those advantages have been in great part due to our having pursued the earlier policy of our ancestors. Whilst our astute foe have followed the plans of the British invaders.

We have defended everything to the water's edge. We have thereby divided our forces and sometimes placed them in positions where the whole marine and military fire of the enemy could be concentrated against them—where any advantage which we might gain would be lost by the present protection of the shipping, and when, if the enemy succeed, "those that command the water" have been thereby enabled "completely to envelope our troops stationed on the rivers and cut off their retreat into the broad, open country."

This policy will be changed, as it was abandoned by our ancestors. Our troops will fall back and compel the enemy to abandon his base and prolong his lines of advance to detach troops to protect his temporary acquisitions. Aided thus by the natural defences of the country, any advantages which we may acquire will redound to our permanent profit. Then, with a people united, and unanimous in their determination never to submit, we shall, like our ancestors, struggle through the contest, and, like them, emerge purified and fit for empire.—*Rich'd Whig.*

What they think of Price.—The New York Times is very anxious to see Price—the gallant and invincible warrior of the West—"bagged" by the Black Republican hordes under Curtis. It says that "he is probably the sharpest strategist in the field for a border warfare," and always manages some way or another to escape being caught in the folds of the "anaconda." Says the Times:

What the Sumter is on the seas, Gen. Price is on the land—everywhere present, yet never to be caught. Now he is on the Missouri river, now on the Osage, and now away down among the Ozark hills; anon he skirts along the Kansas border, skulks down into Arkansas, or rushes towards the red man's reserve; now he turns his front towards St. Louis, and again, no man but himself can tell of his whereabouts. The military "traps" in which he is to be caught, he adroitly evades; the military sacks into which he is to be "bagged" he carefully keeps away from; and even the great military "anaconda" cannot get a chance of bringing him within its coils.

Yet, both the pirate Price and the pirate Sumter must be caught, and that speedily. We want two heroes—a naval hero to catch the sea pirate and a military hero to catch the land pirate—and we promise that both heroes, when the work is done, shall be crowned with such honors and glory as will reverse forever the false old saw, that republics are ungrateful.

Captain Franklin Buchanan, Commander of the Virginia, is a native of Maryland, but was appointed in the United States Navy from Pennsylvania, on the 28th June, 1815, and was promoted a Captain in 1855. In 1860 he was in command of the Navy Yard at Washington. He resigned, if we are not misinformed, about the time of the disturbances in Baltimore.

BURNING OF WINTON—YANKEE ACCOUNT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press sends the following account of the reception the Yankees met with at Winton, N. C.:

Winton is situated on the Chowan river, forty-seven miles from the mouth. A ferry house on the beach, and a house or two on the banks is or was the only indication of its proximity, as the town itself laid back a half mile from the river. It was on the receipt of private intelligence, from parties residing there, of the Union feeling existing, and but awaiting the approach of our troops to develop itself, that the expedition was planned and sent up. But our reception was anything but agreeable, as you will learn as you peruse this letter. Our party consisted of the gunboats Delaware, Louisiana, Whitehead, Lockwood, Barney, Morse, Hunchback, and Perry. The three latter had on board Hawkins' Zouaves, numbering over one thousand men, and a pleasant time was anticipated by everybody connected with the little fleet, and there was considerable grumbling on the part of those who were not suffered to go, as they, like us, expected we would have a handsome greeting and pleasing reception.

We ran up the Chowan quite smartly; plenty of water under us, and having no fears of the enemy, we were close to the ferry house on the beach at 4.20 p. m., on the evening of the 20th. The crew had been piped to supper some few moments before, and several of us were standing on the forecastle ready to let go anchor and come to for the night. The Perry was about one mile astern of us, the Delaware and the balance of the fleet at least seven or eight miles more, when a villainous attack was made upon us. We were within fifty yards of the shore and the house on the beach, when a large number of men were discovered sheltered in the rear of trees, and armed with muskets, preparing to fire. Ere we could stop the engine or back her, they let us have it, and bullets flew down on us like hailstones. Captain Rowan, who was on the hurricane deck, ordered the steamer ahead so as to pass them, and allow us an opportunity to work our guns and do execution, as the high bank and our short distance from it, prevented us from having satisfaction. When the firing from the enemy commenced, as I have said, the men were at supper, but they quickly rushed up the hatchways, and threw themselves flat on the deck until the rebel fire diminished, when they jumped to the guns and taking a position with our vessel, we loaded with shell and shrapnel, and their roar, as they thundered on their vengeful errand, made all hands grin with delight. The Perry, below us, also opened fire, and it needed but a few shell and shrapnel to make the scamps clear. We ceased firing at 5.20 p. m., and passed back by the embankment, and ordering the Perry to follow, we kept down the river some seven miles below the town, and anchored in company with the balance of the squadron, who there joined us. Two hundred and five bullet holes were found in various parts of our craft, yet no one was hurt. Several had their clothes ripped by the affectionate proximity of the leaden messengers as they sped on their way.

Our plans were laid during the night, whilst at anchor, and in the morning at 8.30 we weighed, and all of us steamed steadily up the river. We opened fire on the houses on the bank, when within range, but none were returned, and we landed the Zouaves with a couple of field pieces, and they marched to the town and burned it without encountering any opposition. But few people were about the place, all having left, some so quickly that the breakfast tables were still standing. Zouaves are always hungry, and of course they partook where such cases occurred, and enjoyed with a zest that which had been lain for those unworthy. The five hundred Union people we were to see did not show themselves, and there is no doubt the attack was long intended and known to all, and every one will agree the firing of the town was a necessary and a deserved punishment. The Zouaves were re-embarked, and we returned down the river, anchoring at the mouth at dark, and on the following morning proceeded to Roanoke Island, where we are still lying, awaiting reinforcements, ordnance stores, &c., ere we can proceed on our next "pleasant tour."

Federal outrages and atrocities in Missouri.—A writer, relating some of the outrages committed by the Federals in Missouri, says:

Persons South can form no adequate idea of thousands of outrages committed in Missouri by the ruffians who are now ravaging the country with fire and sword, murdering unarmed men, brutally insulting helpless women, and performing deeds of violence known only to savage life. We could not believe it until we came here.

A lady was publicly cursed in the streets of Springfield for wearing a secession apron. One was cursed and otherwise insulted for seeking from a captain the recovery of a favorite animal stolen from her by his company. An Illinois colonel shook his fist in the face of a refined young lady in Springfield, saying "God d—n you! we have stolen your niggers, and you can't help yourselves!" To tell the ladies they were "d—d secesh-b-t-h-s" was common among the Dutch troops.

The Battle of Fort Donelson—the Battle Field.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, who visited the battle field at Fort Donelson, writes:

In my ride over the battle field at Fort Donelson I saw a Yankee soldier shot all over, and by his side watching was his faithful dog. It was a touching sight—one that is read of sometimes, but seldom seen! I passed on, and saw another who was conscious and intelligent, but panting for breath. I rode near and asked him where he was shot. He put his hand on his heart. I asked him if he wanted water. He replied, "Yes." I rode off, filled a canteen, and brought it to him. He took it, drank freely, thanked me, and turned over, and probably moved no more. They were piled up three or four across each other, like dead bees in a hive. It was an awful sight.

I have several letters taken from Yankees. One states that there was in the Federal forces eighty regiments of infantry, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, against which our little band of ten thousand fought for three days.

A dark prospect for the Yankees in Tennessee.—The Yankees are greatly taken aback at the little "Union" sentiment that meets them in Tennessee. The following dispatch in the Northern papers gives the state of feeling about Clarksville, as seen through Yankee spectacles:

There is but one Union man in the town, he being sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago. Hon. Cave Johnson, who was a powerful advocate of the Union until the war commenced, is now as powerful on the other side. The only effect of our success will be to drive the people of Tennessee into the mountains, and to render them desperate.

There is no spark of the Union feeling here, and nobody pretends to disguise the fact. The people of Clarksville glory in secession, and at the same time are trembling lest the town should be burned.

Loss of a Confederate Transport.—We learn that the Confederate steam transport Johnson was blown up at Beaufort N. C., on Sunday morning, caused by the explosion of her boiler. Two men were killed instantly, and four or five severely scalded. The boat is a total loss.

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Gen. Beauregard has assumed command of the army of the Mississippi, and has issued to the soldiers of his command the following address, which we find published in the Memphis papers:

HEADQ'L'S ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
JACKSON, TENN., March 5, 1862.

Soldiers: I assume this day the command of the army of the Mississippi, for the defence of our homes and liberties, and to resist the subjugation, spoliation and dishonor of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children, expect us to do our duty, even to the sacrifice of our lives.

Our losses, since the commencement of this war, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. are now about the same as those of the enemy.

He must be made to atone for these reverses we have lately experienced. These reverses, far from disheartening, must nerve us to new deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with an unconquerable determination to drive back our invaders.

Should any one in the army be unequal to the task before him let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and return to his home.

Our cause is just and sacred as ever animated men to take up arms; and, if we are true to it and ourselves, with the continued protection of the Almighty, we must and shall triumph!

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Com'dg.

Disappointment of the Federals.—A gentleman from Portsmouth, who came up last evening, informs us that prisoners taken on board the Congress during the fight Saturday afternoon, represent the disappointment of the Federals at the result as being very great. All concerned had long ceased to regard the approach of the much talked-about Merrimac, with any feeling of apprehension whatever. Gen. Wool had openly boasted that she would be captured in half an hour, and the officers of the blockading vessels had repeatedly declared their ability to send her to the bottom in less time than it would take to talk over the matter. A strict watch was kept for the "bugaboo," at night, but not a thought was given the matter by day. It was not believed that the rebels had the temerity to attempt an attack on two of the greatest vessels of the Federal Navy by daylight, and hence the *nonchalance* manifested on Saturday, when the apparently insignificant battery first made her appearance. The officers on the Congress laughed outright, and seemed to view the affair rather as a good joke than anything serious. Only five or six feet of the Merrimac appeared above the water line, and not more than one-fifth of her length was perceptible. All congratulated one another, that the long-talked-of machine which was to clean out Hampton Roads had at last appeared, and each man joyously remarked to his fellow, that but one broadside would be required to send her to the bottom of the Roads. But when the Merrimac steamed slowly up to her position, regardless of the heavy shot which were now flying at her from both the Cumberland and the Congress, and opened on the former, then our heretofore indifferent opponents felt for the first time a little uneasy. It was soon discovered from the deck of the Congress that the Cumberland was fast settling, and when they saw the Merrimac run down her antagonist, and all on board disappear beneath the waves, their hearts for the first time throbbed with fear. Consternation took the place of indifference, and panic-stricken they fled from the approach of a monster which they had previously considered harmless.

The loss of life on these mammoth frigates of the Lincoln navy will probably never be known, but that it was very great, no one can entertain a doubt. Never were a people more disappointed than these. Never was rapturous joy more suddenly converted into mourning and lamentation. Never was the fallacy of all human expectations more strikingly realized. Never probably, in the history of the world, have several hundred human beings, flushed with pride, buoyant with hope, and confident of victory, been more grievously disappointed. Verily, the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

Petersburg Express.

The Damage to the Virginia.—From passengers who reached the city last night, direct from Norfolk, we learn that the ram of the "Virginia" was damaged by her collision with the Ericsson, and that she reached the Navy Yard in a leaky condition, caused by the wrenching of her "nose." Of the hundreds of balls directed against the Virginia, and which actually struck her, but one made the slightest impression upon her iron side, and that one so slight as to amount only to an indentation. The shock of her collision with the Cumberland was scarcely felt on board, and no ill effect was experienced from the concussion of her powerful armament.

Richmond Enquirer, March 11th.

Southern Soldiers.—A city correspondent says: "Last night I attended the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. The reports from the various committees were not only satisfactory, but in some cases highly interesting. I would here allude to the report of the Army Committee. In over one thousand cases where soldiers have been furnished with lodging, there seems to have been one absorbing principle existing in the hearts of these true sons of nobility—namely, the anxious desire to *pay*.

One case in particular was that of an old man, who probably left home and family to render his duty to his God and his country, and had probably left behind, unprotected, those dear to his old age. The noble old soldier arrived at the lodge penniless, and modestly asked for "a meal ticket." *Two* were furnished him. In three days he received his pay and donated to the lodge twenty dollars.

This is not an isolated case, but one of daily occurrence. Testaments are eagerly sought after, and payment offered."—*Richmond Whig.*

More Troops in Town.—During last week, says the Greeenville (Tenn.) Banner, a battalion of seven companies arrived in our town from Western North Carolina, from Cherokee and the adjoining counties. They are commanded by Lieut. Col. David Coleman and Major Thomas Pierce, formerly of Va. They are a stout fine looking set of volunteers, who are eager to meet the foe upon the battle field. The boys all know how to handle a rifle, and we will venture when you hear from the Cherokee boys, that the report will be they done good service, in the way of slaying the Yankees. How long they will remain in camp here, we are unable to say, or where they are to be ordered to we know not. But let them go where they may, you may expect to hear a good report from them.

Successes and Reverses.—The chequered character of war has been happily expressed in a lively English ballad:

"Come, cheer up, 'tis no use to despend, boys;
'Tis written, since fighting begun,
That sometimes we fight and we conquer,
And, sometimes we fight and we run."

We commend the verse to the whole family of croakers. Let them sing it three times a day. It will relieve their livers. It is the experience of all mankind since the beginning of battles.

Arrangements are making for the manufacture of powder in Alabama.

An extensive gun factory has been set in operation at Holly Springs, Miss.

IMPORTED GOODS.

There was sold yesterday, by Messrs. Mordecai & Co., a large quantity of imported goods, some of which, it will be noticed by the following quotations, brought fabulous prices. The store was crowded with purchasers, both from town and country. Brimstone 31 cents per lb; Sheet Zinc 60 per lb; Olive Oil, in cases, $5 per gallon; Indigo 2 75 per lb, Blue Mass 4 50 per lb; Calomel 6 12½ per lb; Copaiva 6 50 per lb; Copperas 80½ per lb; Cream Tartar 2 70 per lb; Super Carb. of Soda 87½ per lb; Carb. of Ammonia 6 50 per lb; Nitric Acid 1 75 per lb; Sulphuric Acid 76 to 80 per lb; Tartaric Acid 1 55 per lb; Spanish Flies $4 per lb; Castor Oil 10 25 per gallon; Epsom Salts 50 per lb; Hops 2 75 per lb; Alum 75 per lb; Camphor $6 per lb; Havana Honey 1 75 per gallon; Kerosene Oil 8 05 per gallon; Sperm Oil 4 50 to $5 per gal; Shovels $30 to $31 per dozen; Corn Brooms $13 per doz; Blue Cloth 6 50 per yard; Brooks' Spool Cotton, (white) 200 yards to the spool, 1 75 per doz; Col'd Spool Cotton, 100 yds to spool, 75 per doz; B'k Flax Thread, No. 40, 7 70 per lb; Whitey Brown Thread, No. 44, 4 75, No. 50, $5, No. 30, 3 75; Pins, assorted numbers, 2 30 per package; Tooth Brushes 4 25 to 4 75 per doz; Buffalo Dressing Combs $5 per doz; Horn Dressing Combs 3 20 per doz; London Brown Windsor Soap 18 50 per gross; White Agate Pant Buttons 5 25 to $6 per quarter gross; White Agate Shirt Buttons 2 45 to 2 50 per quarter gross; Colored Agate Shirt Buttons $3 per quarter gross; Pearl Shirt Buttons 1 60 per gross; White Bone Pant buttons, 5 30 per ¼ gross; English bleached Longcloths, 24 to 38 cts. per yd; printed Muslins, 47½ cts. per yd; musquito Netting, 1 75 per piece; Irish shirting Linen, 50 cts. per yd; huckaback Towels, 5 75 per doz; printed Linen Cambrics 60 cts. per yd; white Cotton Hose, 3 25 to 4 25 per doz; cotton half Hose 2 90 per doz; Clark's Spool Cotton on ivory spools, 500 yds to the spool, 2 35 per doz; 8-4 Table Damask, 1 62½ per yd; Shoe Thread, $4 per lb; French Calf Skins, $125 per doz; patent French Leather, $76 per doz; French Prints, 62½ cts. per yd; printed Lawns, 37½ cts. per yd; French black Sewing Silk, 27 50 per lb; American do. 20 50 per lb; Matches, 9 to $10 per gross; French fancy Soap, 3 25 to 4 60 per doz; Liverpool Soap, 31½ cts. per lb; Brooklyn Soap, 34 to 41 cts per lb; Castile Soap, 60 cts. per lb; Dutch Cheese, 4 10 each; layer Raisins, whole boxes, 8 25; French Mustard, 4 50 per doz; tallow Candles, 80 cts. per lb; 100 lbs. Gunpowder Tea, 3 75 per lb; assorted Needles, 3 20 per 1000; cedar Pencils, 4 25 to 6 25 per gross; Hooks and Eyes, 60 cts. per doz. boxes; horse Brushes, $11 per doz; copper Tacks, 1 05 per lb; Shoe heel Nails, 40 cts. per lb; 500 reams ruled Letter Paper, 11 25 per ream; 60 do. ruled Cap, 15 25 per ream; 43 do. ruled Commercial Note, 9 25 per ream; 81 do. do., gilt edge, $10 per ream; Buff Envelopes, $10 per 1000; White do., 8 75; Steel Pens, 80 cts to $1 per gross; Sealing Wax, $3 per lb; Pen-holders, $3 per gross; Spanish Segars, $61 to $100 per 1000; Perrean Spool Thread, 100 yds, 72 cts. per doz; Ermen's diamond Thread for machines, 80 cts. per dozen; Alston's diamond point Needles, 3 40 to 3 50 per 1000. Hammers, Pad Locks, Plate Locks, Chisels, Razors, Garden Hoes, &c., were also sold.—*Charleston Courier, 13th.*

The Cotton Market.—From the N. Y. Herald's (of the 10th instant) notice of the cotton market we make the following extract:

The cotton market was again excited and active. The sales embraced about 2,000 bales, closing on the basis of 27½@28 cents for middling uplands. The Liverpool Brokers' Circular of the 21st February gives the stock of American cotton in that market as 177,000 bales, against 628,540 at the same time last year. The stock of India was 245,330 against 177,810 last year. The total stock of all kinds was 479,250 bales against 791,210 at the same period last year. There was none reported at sea from America, agns't 387,000 last year, and 178 bales India, agns't 150,000 bales last year. The average weight of American bales is about 450 pounds, and those of India about 300 pounds.

$100 BOUNTY!

I WANT twenty-seven Men for the War, to raise my Company (the "Robeson Rifle Guard," Co. D, 18th Reg't N. C. T.) to the maximum number of one hundred and twenty-five men. I will pay each recruit one hundred dollars in cash. Those wishing to serve their country in one of the best drilled regiments in the service would do well to call on me at Lumberton, where I will remain two weeks recruiting. Come on, boys, the time has arrived!

W. S. NORMENT,
Capt. Co. D, 18th N. C. V.
March 11, 1862. 7-3t

Circular Saw wanted.

ANY person having a Circular Saw, from 46 to 52 inches in diameter, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber immediately at Fayetteville.

E. F. MOORE.
March 12, 1862. 7tf

HOES! HOES!! HOES!!!

25 DOZ. halt Bright and Steel HOES. For sale by
C. E. LEETE.

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!

75 KEGS NAILS. All sizes, for sale by
C. E. LEETE.
March 10. 6-4ti

Palma Christi Seed.

FLAT DUTCH TURNIP SEED, together with a good assortment of Garden Seeds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 6. 5-4w

LUMBER.

I AM now sawing from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of Lumber per day at my **Steam Mill in Fayetteville,** and have a large supply of Seasoned Timber on hand. Will be glad to receive orders, and will give them my personal attention.

E. F. MOORE.
March 4. 5-1lm

TO HIRE.

A YOUNG SERVANT WOMAN who has been accustomed to Wash and Iron and to House work. Apply to
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 6. 5itf

Cracker Bakery.

HAVING procured the services of a Cracker Baker, I am now prepared to manufacture a superior article of

Hand-made Crackers,

which I will sell at wholesale or retail. A fresh supply will be kept constantly on hand.

Wholesale prices, 12½ cents.
Retail prices, 15 "
Orders from the country with the cash, will be promptly attended to.
Mrs. M. BANKS.
March 5. 5-12w

Just Received,

200 DOZ. COATS' SPOOL COTTON.
BLACK FLAX THREAD.
BOYS HOSIERY, and a
Fine Stock of Trunks,
At GEO. BRANDT'S,
4-1tf 14 and 16 Hay Street.

2000 Yards of Bleached Shirtings,

A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufactory. Just received and for sale at a reasonable price, at
GEORGE BRANDT'S.
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98-1tf

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at
GEO. BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 8. 96-1tf

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

NORFOLK, March 12.—Information has been received here from Northern sources of the battle in Arkansas. The Federals claim a great victory. A dispatch from St. Louis, of the 10th, from Gen. Halleck to McClellan, says, that the army of the Southwest, under Gen. Curtis, after three days' hard fighting near Sugar creek, Arkansas, has gained a victory over the combined forces of Generals Van-Dorn, McCulloch, Price, and McIntosh. The Federal loss is estimated at one thousand killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is thought to be much greater. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities. The Federal cavalry were in hot pursuit of the Confederates.

There is bitter and angry complaint at the North for allowing the Merrimac to commit such terrible havoc among Federal vessels. The leading Northern journals bewail the terrible sacrifice of brave men and vessels in Hampton Roads. They call loudly for a speedy change in the Navy Department; that the old-time sailing lumber is as helpless as an infant in the hands of a giant, and urge that a mail-clad fleet be built within a hundred days.

A dispatch from Washington, on the 10th, says that the Merrimac was struck 75 times, and that she went back to Norfolk uninjured.

A dispatch says that before long Lincoln may try the experiment of setting fire to the Navy-Yard at Norfolk by means of a stream of liquid fire, which has been considered by the Congress Military Committees.

Worden, who commanded the Monitor, is now the lion of Washington. His head and eyes were closely bandaged. He is led from place to place, and attracts universal interest. When introduced to Lincoln a flood of tears gushed from his eyes. Lincoln grasped his hand with warmth, and said we owe to you, sir, the preservation of our navy. I cannot thank you enough.

Worden was wounded by fragments of shell, and his eyes filled with powder driven through the lookout holes. He was stunned and carried below. It was feared from the sample already had of the Merrimac, that she would sweep the seas and raise the blockade generally.

The Federal defeat in Hampton Roads affected the Northern stock market unfavorably.

The Washington Star of the 10th says, "the Stars and Stripes are floating over Centreville. The place was evacuated by the Confederates last night. Our men are in full possession of the fortifications and warm camp-fires of the rebels."

The Star also says, that rumors of important movements of the Federal troops are in circulation about Washington.

A dispatch from Charlestown, Va., on the 10th, says that Winchester has certainly been evacuated.

From Europe.—The steamer City of Washington, with Liverpool dates of the 27th February, arrived at New York on Monday. A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, of the 25th February, says that the Captain of the Sumter (Semmes) was arrested at Tangier, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar, and of the Commander of the Tuscarora, who went to Tangier for that purpose.

Troubles are increasing in France. Some 2,000 workmen marched in procession to the Place de la Bastile on the 24th, and attempted to march round the column of July, but were dispersed by the police.

At Liverpool on the 26th, the sales of cotton for three days previous were 24,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The markets were quiet and firm.

Destruction of Property.—Congress has passed the following bill:—

A Bill to Regulate the Destruction of Property under Military Necessity, and to provide for the indemnity thereof.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the military authorities of the Confederate Army are hereby authorized and directed to destroy cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, or other property of any kind whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war, when necessary to prevent the same or any part thereof from falling into the hands of the enemy.

SEC. 2. That the owners of property destroyed under the operation of this act, as well as those persons who shall voluntarily destroy their property to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the enemy, are hereby authorized to perpetuate the testimony of such destruction in the manner prescribed by an act of the Provisional Congress, entitled an act to perpetuate testimony in cases of slaves abducted or harbored by the enemy, and of other property seized, wasted or destroyed by them, approved 30th August, 1861, and such owners and persons shall be entitled to indemnity out of the proceeds of property sequestered and confiscated under the laws of the Confederate States, in such manner as Congress may hereafter provide.

Gen. Bragg.—It will, of course, be generally known to-day that Gen. Bragg left the city this morning by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. To stop the mouths of all mischief makers, who ought to be too contemptible in the eyes of the women to be able to frighten them, we are authorized to say that Gen. Bragg has gone on an important service to the cause of which he is one of the most able and devoted defenders. He has gone upon the invitation of Gen. Beauregard to consult upon the plan of campaign for the defence of the Mississippi Valley. He will be within a few hours reach of the city, and steam and electricity can bring him back before the enemy could make his first dispositions for a land or sea attack. Meantime he has left the city with a complete plan of defence matured, and the defences in the hands of accomplished officers.—*Mobile Adv.*

Soldiers Returning.—Every train from the South comes crowded with re-enlisted soldiers, returning to their respective camps. The furloughs which were so freely granted some time ago having expired, they now return to enter again with renewed vigor, strength and determination upon the sacred duty of their beloved country. Yesterday afternoon several hundred were marched through our streets to the Richmond depot. For the most part these men are from the lines of the Potomac, to which point great importance is at present attached.—*Pet. Express, 14th.*

Yankee Prisoners.—About 530 Yankee prisoners who had been released on parole, returned through this city on Wednesday last to Salisbury. They came from Tuscaloosa, Ala., and had gotten on their way homeward as far as Weldon, we understand, but on account of the obstructions about Old Point, occasioned, as we suppose, by the recent gyrations of the Merrimac, could not proceed, and hence were ordered back to Salisbury.

Raleigh Standard.

C. S. Patent Office.—The report of the Commissioner of Patents, which has been sent into Congress, shows the following as the condition of the office at the close of the past year:

Number of applications for patents,		304
" caveats,		110
" patents issued,		57
" of United States patents and assignments thereof recorded,		112
Amount of fees received,	$9,000 90	
Amount of expenditures,	6,188 28	
Excess of receipts over expenditures,	$2,812 62	

WAR NEWS.

The Yankees attacking Newbern.—GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 13.—The enemy appeared below Newbern yesterday evening. A dispatch has just been received, which says that the firing commenced at 9 o'clock this morning. Seventy-five of the enemy's vessels are lying 14 miles below Newbern, landing troops and firing into the woods to cover the landing. A general fight has not yet commenced.

LATER.—The Federals are at Slocum's Creek, 14 miles below Newbern. Intelligence has arrived that two of Evans's cavalry have been wounded. Capt. Evans was stationed there as a picket guard.

[Official dispatches to Gov. Clark of the same date as those above, stated the number of the enemy's vessels at 14.]

The Battle in Arkansas.—RICHMOND, March 14.—We have no further intelligence of the great battle in Arkansas, except that which comes from the enemy, and is, therefore, to be received with distrust. Our despatches from Memphis, published yesterday, [in the last Observer] are as late as the Federal accounts, and we still cherish a hope that our forces have achieved a victory which will turn the tide of war in our favor in the West. Our confidence in Generals Price and Van-Dorn assures us that if the chances are anything like equal, the enemy has nothing to boast of.—*Dispatch.*

Fighting near Fernandina.—AUGUSTA, GEO., March 13.—The Savannah News says that passengers from Florida report that Capt. Clarke's company, on the St. Mary's river, fired on a Federal gun-boat, killing twenty-five or thirty.

At last accounts a battle was being fought on the main land, near Fernandina. The Federals number three thousand and the Confederates two thousand. No doubt we will capture the whole Federal force.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, March 14.—The movements of our army on the Potomac, and the occupation of the lower end of the Valley by the Federal forces, has materially interrupted communication with that section of the State, and we consequently know very little that is transpiring there. The latest information is contained in a letter from a gentleman of Winchester to a friend now in this city. The letter is dated the 8th, and from it we give the following extract:

"The enemy yesterday afternoon advanced as far as Stephenson's, from Bunker Hill. Col. Ashby kept them in check until Gen. Jackson arrived with his gallant little army and twelve pieces of artillery. No sooner was it reported that 'Jackson is coming,' than the entire force of the enemy fell back to Bunker Hill. Three of their men were found dead on the field, and ten wounded. To-day all is comparatively quiet. About 6,000 Federals in Charlestown, by last account. Yesterday, when Jackson went down at the head of Loring's men, they gave him three cheers. They are compelling all to take the oath in Jefferson, to save their property from confiscation, and themselves from arrest."

Since the above was put in type, we have met with a gentleman who left Winchester on Tuesday, who reports that Gen. Jackson still held the town when he left, and it was believed did not intend to evacuate without a conflict. The enemy, in large force, was advancing from Charlestown, and ten thousand were reported to be at or near Berryville, ten miles southeast of Winchester.

Our informant states that the most patriotic enthusiasm prevails in the Valley, and men were volunteering by hundreds. One regiment of militia, numbering about 450 men, which has been in service for the past eight months, had enlisted to a man, and the ranks of the different companies were rapidly filling up. Everywhere the most determined spirit of resistance was manifest, and the earnest hope was entertained that Gen. Jackson would be able to hold his position.

Dispatch.

Savannah and Charleston to be burned by the Yankees.—We learn by a passenger who arrived from Jacksonville yesterday, who had been at Fernandina, that the Yankees landed at the latter place some 3,000 men. He learned from a gentleman who reached Jacksonville a short time before he left, and who effected his escape from Fernandina by wading through the marsh, and swimming over to the main, the following items: Immediately after the landing of the Federals, they went to work pillaging the houses of those who had deserted them and fled. Those who remained they did not disturb, many of whom professed to be unionists, among them this informant. By pretending to be a staunch Union man, he managed to get information from the Federal officers that their intention is to lay Savannah and Charleston in ashes in less than thirty days; that they were expecting the arrival of ten thoroughly iron-clad steamers, and thirty others partially iron-clad, when they would immediately proceed to take both of these places.

Savannah Republican, 12th.

Defences of Savannah.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, visiting Savannah, writes:

"Not less promising is the military aspect of affairs, and especially so with reference to the condition of defences in and around Savannah. While traveling hither I found everywhere an impression prevailing that the city could not possibly withstand a serious attack of the enemy, and would fall almost of its own accord. In fact, absurd as were many of the statements made, their continual repetition from various sources had imbued my own mind with a similar belief. You can, therefore, judge of my gratifying surprise on arriving here and finding how totally different was the reality from the rumor. There is no city in the Confederacy, with the same means at its disposal, better fortified than Savannah. If possible, it is even stronger than Charleston, and any one acquainted with the defences there is aware of its comparative impregnability. The water defences on the Savannah river are daily being improved in strength; the best of military skill and ingenuity is employed upon the work; guns are mounted and ready for action; the movements of the enemy are carefully watched; and, in a word, we are ready for the long-expected demonstration. The same may be said of the fortifications on land. Entrenchments completely environ the city and guard the avenues of approach; strong batteries protect the assailable creeks and inlets; the troops are all disposed and ready for action; the woods for miles around, containing their encampments, and even the marshes, have been prepared to play their part in the coming drama."

"The question may be asked by many, what have the Yankees accomplished since they invested Savannah? The reply is a very brief one. They have seized three or four islands of no earthly consequence to any body, and less so to themselves, for they are the breeding spot of every foul disorder incident to malarious soil."

"I believe I speak the minds of the Generals in command when I say that they feel the utmost confidence in their ability to check any further advance.

"How it will be done, it is of course improper to state, but the means are already in process of creation, and will be effective."

Arrival of Mr. Yancey.—MOBILE, March 13.—A dispatch to the Mobile News says that Hon. Wm. L. Yancey has safely landed in this country, at Berwick's Bay. He was expected to arrive at New Orleans by a special train this evening.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1862.

CAPTURE OF NEWBERN.—It is our sad duty to chronicle another disaster to our Confederacy and State. When we published our last paper we had not an intimation even of an impending attack on Newbern. The four days since have been most eventful and disastrous. The yankee fleet, variously stated at from 14 to 135 vessels, made its appearance below Newbern on Wednesday, landed its troops on Thursday, and they and the ships fought their way to the town on Friday. Verbal accounts (all we have as yet) state that the enemy's shells fired the town in one or more quarters, whilst the people fired their own houses in others. We hear, for instance, that Mr. Moore set fire to two hotels and extensive turpentine distilleries which he owned. [Later information is that the citizens burnt only the naval stores and cotton, and that sparks from these set fire to the Gaston House, one of Mr. Moore's hotels, which was burnt, but that not much of the town was destroyed.]

The names of several persons of this place are mentioned as killed and wounded, but hoping that these reports will be contradicted by future accounts, we refrain from mentioning names.

We annex all that we have as yet of this calamity. First we have the following extract from a private letter from an officer to his father in this place, written before the battle:—

NEWBERN, March 13, 1862.

Burnside is now bombarding Fort Thompson. He has 46 vessels in the river, and has kept up a pretty constant fire since 8 o'clock this morning. The booming of his guns shakes the house as I write. Our company was detailed this morning as a Provost Guard till the remainder of the troops have gone below to receive the enemy as they land. I went down the river this morning to see what progress they were making, and saw them shelling the shore, as was supposed to draw the fire of our batteries, the localities of which they did not know. I said *saw*, but could only see the flashes of the guns and hear the reports. The river and vessels are almost hidden by the dense cloud of smoke, as the day has been very calm with a slight rain. Only one man killed and two wounded. We have not fired a gun today.

Next we are indebted to a friend who arrived this morning for Saturday's Wilmington Journal, from which we copy the following:—

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 14th, 1862—P. M.

Last night about twenty thousand Federals landed with artillery and cavalry near our batteries near Newbern, and began skirmishing with infantry.

At seven o'clock the enemy's gun-boats, about fifty in number, hauled within gentlemanly distance of our batteries and opened upon them with eight inch shell, when the fight became general. They drove our men from the batteries.

Latham's battery was cut all to pieces. Lieut. Col. Haywood is reported killed, having been shot in the forehead, and Col. Campbell wounded. Several other officers were also killed and wounded.

Many of our men were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, but everything is in such great confusion that we are unable to come to any definite estimate.

The gun-boats then ran up to Newbern, near Trent river bridge, and cut off the retreat of most of our men.

At 10 o'clock this morning about 700 militia, who had escaped over the bridge before the yankee gunboats got there, arrived in Newbern.

Immediately afterwards the yankees began to shell the town. Two little steamers, going up the river with women and children who could not find room on the cars, were fired upon with shot and shell by the yankee gunboats.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the town is on fire in two places. Newbern was shelled without a moment's notice. The scene was most affecting, women and children running in every direction to get out of the way of the shot and shell, which fortunately bursted and struck beyond the town.

We had about 7000 men in this battle. They fought well until they were flanked right and left by 25,000 yankees. We repulsed them several times with the bayonet, but becoming nearly surrounded, a great number of our men retreated in great confusion.

Then we have later and somewhat fuller accounts from the Raleigh Spirit of the Age of Saturday afternoon:—

From the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, 15th.

NEWBERN TAKEN AND BURNED.

Passengers by the train from Newbern, on Saturday morning, bring the terrible tidings of the taking of Newbern by the enemy on the day previous It appears that they landed some fifteen thousand troops about 15 miles below Newbern on Thursday, and on Friday a general engagement took place with our forces. The accounts are confused, and we are only able to give generalities. It is said the enemy's loss was some 2,500 men; our loss only about 150.

The enemy however silenced and passed our batteries and reached the town in the evening, which they fired and at the last accounts it was still burning. The Railroad bridges are reported as having been burnt by our forces. Gen. Branch with his brigade of about 1500 men, are all that made their escape. Lt. Col. Hoke is the only Field Officer said to be killed.

Col. Lee and his regiment; Col Campbell and his regiment, indeed all our forces except the brigade with Gen. Branch, were taken prisoners. They had retreated to Kinston and intended making a stand there, it is said—the enemy being expected there in their boats. We hardly suppose Gen. B. will be guilty of so suicidal a course.

Only a portion of the Railroad rolling stock were on this side of the river. Two locomotives are in the depot in Newbern, which the enemy can make use of in going to Beaufort. When the enemy reach Kinston, which they can easily do by their boats, they will be in possession of the railroad to Goldsboro'—some 35 miles distant.

Fort Macon, below Beaufort, with all our troops there, are cut off from escape except by the beach to Swansboro'. Of course the enemy will attack the Fort, and being cut off from supplies, they will either be stormed or starved out, should they not escape.

The report that Col. Lee and Lt. Col Ed. Graham Haywood were killed, is contradicted. They were taken prisoners, with their commands.

The enemy's loss is reported some 2,500 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss, 150 killed, a considerable number wounded, and all our troops taken prisoners except the 1500 who escaped with General Branch. We could not learn precisely what regiments were captured, but as the following were at and in the neighborhood of Newbern, we presume they are among the captured; viz: the 2d Reg. N. C. Cavalry, the 7th and 32d Regs N. C. State Troops, the 26th, 27th, 33d, 37th and 39th N. C. Vols.; except the 32d N. C. State Troops, who are said to be the force that escaped with Gen. Branch.

The reports are very much confused, so much so that we could not collect a connected account of the battle and capture; but the foregoing are believed to embrace all the reliable news to hand at the time of putting our paper to press.

In addition to all these, a gentleman just arrived from Raleigh has kindly written out, at our request, the substance of the information he obtained, as follows:—

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Everything concerning the Newbern disaster was in such a confused state in Raleigh yesterday evening as to render it impossible to obtain much definite information.

From all I could gather, I feel assured that the enemy attacked our batteries, below Newbern, both by land and water, with a force several times as large as ours; and that our men, artillery and infantry, bore themselves in the defence of the batteries below, quite gallantly, and did not retire until further resistance would have been folly.

I think a stand, with our entire force, regulars and militia, was made at Newbern—the line of battle being formed with the militia on the right, it being expected that the attack would be made on the left; but the enemy effected a landing at two points, and with one division attacked us on the right first. The militia pretty much fired one volley and then broke into the wildest rout and disorder, some of them throwing away arms, &c. I also infer from the rumors that the panic which seized the militia extended itself to the most of the regular troops and they also retreated in confusion. The loss on our side it is said will not exceed two or three hundred—that of the enemy is large.

Col. Z. B. Vance's Regiment, (the 26th,) was surrounded by about 6000 of the enemy. Col. V., rising in his stirrups, shouted to his men, "We can die, but we cannot surrender!" and immediately ordered a charge. His men fought very bravely, and with the assistance of Col. Avery's Regiment, (the 33d,) which had been held in reserve, succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy's lines.

It is said that Lieut. Col. Hoke, of Avery's Regiment, was killed.

Our forces were rallied at Kinston, where we have now about 4,500 men.

It is supposed that we had 5,000 men at Newbern. 5,000 to oppose 25,000 and 100 or more ships! And our small force commanded by an officer who had never been in a battle! Our State has been shamefully sacrificed—at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, and Newbern. A handful of men devoted to certain destruction or defeat by overwhelming forces; whilst our volunteers are in Virginia and South Carolina by tens of thousands. We will not say all that we think of this cruel injustice.

Gen. Gatlin, an army officer of experience, who we suppose ought to have been in command, was, like Gen. Wise, absent from his post, said to be sick, at Goldsborough.

The want of a General appears in the fact that a regiment of raw undisciplined militia was posted on the right wing of our line of battle, Gen. Branch supposing (so it is said,) that the attack would be made on our left. But the enemy selected the right, assailed it in overwhelming force, the militia were at once thrown into confusion, and in 20 minutes the battle was over, the enemy being in both front and rear of our little army. No General of capacity would have put raw troops to defend a flank.

Gen. Anderson arrived at Goldsborough from Wilmington on Saturday, and promptly set about collecting the straggling soldiers and sending them, with other troops, back on the railroad to Kinston, where it was supposed another fight would take place.

All this is bad enough, for it comes home to us, but to counterbalance it we hear of

A Glorious Victory

in Missouri. A gentleman arrived here this morning who was in the telegraph office at Raleigh yesterday afternoon and saw a dispatch then received which stated that Generals Van Dorn and Price had **captured 15,000 of the enemy,** with from **25,000 to 30,000 guns.**

It will be remembered that the last previous accounts (of the 9th) showed them to have got in the rear of the enemy, with a confidence of cutting them off.

NO MAILS.—The Postmaster at Warsaw writes to the Postmaster here, under date of last evening, that there has been no mail, either from the North or South, for two days. The trains are engaged in carrying troops.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!—A vessel arrived in a Confederate port on Thursday last with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. Rumors derived from persons who saw part of the cargo fix the number of arms at 40,000 stand. How that may be we cannot say; we only *know* that the vessel arrived and that she brought "a large cargo of arms."

SKIES BRIGHTENING.—We have been greatly cheered within a day or two past by information of a perfectly reliable nature, but which we are not at liberty to detail to the public. We cannot withhold thus much, however, that a brighter prospect opens in the near future, of most important results in our favor.

Besides what we are not at liberty to tell, the *fact* of the safe arrival of 40,000 guns is of itself of incalculable importance.

FROM NORFOLK.—We have seen a letter of a late date from Norfolk, which, speaking of the late Naval victory, says, that "when it was known that the Virginia was ready to go out, the whole town appeared in the streets to watch her movements. At every corner, on the wharves, on the tops of houses, and in fact wherever a man could stand, crowds were seen." As to the Cumberland, the letter says, "the loss of life on board of her must have been terrific indeed, for there could be no chance of escape, as they were three miles from shore and the water too cold for men to swim so far without freezing."

Speaking of the battle of Roanoke Island, the letter says, "What a want of Generalship to keep nearly all the troops in reserve, and not allow them a chance to do anything. I heard a gentleman say, (one who was taken prisoner,) that those of the North Carolinians who were engaged fought like tigers—that no men could have shown more bravery; but while these few hundreds were doing so much, all the rest were scattered about *in reserve*. Now did the world ever hear of such doings? How these gallant men must have chafed under this command to remain quiet and not fire till told to do so."

SIGNIFICANT.—The Northern papers publish the official report to the Secretary of the Navy of Capt. Marston, who commanded the U. S. Steamer Roanoke, one of those which went to the relief of the Minnesota, at the late Hampton Roads battle. He gives a long account of the battle, and as to his own ship says,—

"One shot went through our foresail, cutting away two of our shrouds, and several shells burst over and under the ship, scattering their fragments on the deck."

But, strange to say, he says not one word about the damage done to his vessel and the number killed and wounded by these shells. It is reasonable to infer that the loss was too heavy to bear telling.

"REORGANIZATION."—We hear that inquiries are quite often made from abroad as to when the two Fayetteville companies attached to the late Bethel Regiment will reorganize and enter the service. As a general reply to these inquiries, we may state, that most of the men are already in the service. Quite a number of them go back with commissions, which they might have had in the first instance, but they thought it their duty to go in their own companies in the rank in which the war found them. When the war began there were other such companies as the two here in existence in various parts of the State, but we doubt whether any such besides these two went into the service as they stood. Generally, we think, they were disorganized by commissions issued to their well-drilled members.

VOLUNTEERING IN IREDELL COUNTY.—Iredell county has furnished 977 volunteers, 900 of them *for the war*. The white population of Iredell is 11,141.

Iredell is one of the counties which some stay-at-home patriots denounce as unsound. Let those who sneer follow her good example.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, MOORE COUNTY, March 15, 1862.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—I feel assured that it will be gratifying to you to hear, on all occasions, at all times, and from all quarters of the State, of the gallant deeds of any of her patriotic sons. In answering the call of the Governor of the State for troops for the Confederate service, old Moore has promptly responded, by volunteering her full quota. Three full companies have organized and elected their officers, and a fourth, well nigh completed, will organize in a few days, and all be ready at an early day, to do or die for their country. The late reverses have aroused our Scotch, and we have but one sentiment, "Lay on McDuff!"

SMALL POX.—We regret to learn that a member of Capt. Godwin's Company, of the 31st Reg't, has broken out with this loathsome disease since his return to his home in Robeson county. It is supposed that he contracted the disease on board the yankee boat that conveyed him from Roanoke Island to Elizabeth City, after his release on parole. He states that there were two yankees on the boat who had the disease, and it is supposed by some that the intention of the yankees was to spread the disease over the State, as the 31st Reg't, sent in that boat, was composed of men from all parts of the State.

Every precaution should be taken to guard against the spread of the disease from any one of that Regiment, for they are all probably liable to have it.

THE VIRGINIA SLANDER.—Slowly but surely the evidences accumulate to rebut the vile slander started and so industriously circulated by the "Virginia racers" reflecting on the courage of the North Carolina troops at Roanoke Island. Lieut. Coffield, in the following article from the last Standard, no doubt hits the nail on the head when he charges the origin of this story to the men (Virginians of course) "who ran from the Island before the battle was over"—men who swore that the Richmond Blues fought till all but seven of them were killed or wounded—men who ignored the existence of any but Virginians, (doubtless because none but Virginians ran with them.)

It is worthy of note that scarcely a solitary article in refutation of the infamous slander of these men finds a place in a Virginia paper. These have scattered the slander over the Confederacy and leave it to do its foul work on the public mind, when they must know how false it is, and how unjust to a State engaged with Virginia in the same great cause, and which has sent thousands of troops to Virginia to defend her against the common enemy. We ought all to be friends in the present crisis; but it is difficult to feel aught but indignation towards people who treat us so shamefully.

The following is Lieut. Coffield's article:

HARNETT CO., N. C. Feb. 6, 1862.

Editor of the Standard:—Sir: I have not seen you since the fall of Roanoke Island. I should have written to you before now, but I have been confined to my room ever since I reached home. I understand the Virginia papers charge the North Carolinians with cowardice. This is unjust and mean. The first account of the battle was given by men who ran from the Island before the battle was ended, and I think they knew nothing about the matter, except that they ran with all their might. I was placed about 250 yards in the rear of the fortification, where I could see every thing going on on our side. There was a portion of Wise's Legion sent to the left flank to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction. Soon I saw six men coming from that direction. When they came up to us, I hailed them. They said they belonged to Wise's Legion. This was about an hour before we abandoned the breastworks. These men went towards Nag's Head, and I suppose they reached the place in time to join Gen. Wise and his Legion, on their rapid march to the Canal Bridge, which they reached, making about four miles per hour, notwithstanding the General was said to be very ill. The march appears to have been good medicine for the General, for when the picket guard reached the Canal bridge he was able to curse them until he was almost blue. Now did the pickets act cowardly? I answer, no. The picket was taken from Co. I, 31st regiment of Cape Fear boys, and sent to the lower end of the Island, where they remained until the enemy had landed and cut them entirely off from the main army. They had to come up and surrender as prisoners, or take a boat and go to Nag's Head. This they did, and made their way to the Canal bridge, where Gen. Wise took their guns from them, and cursed them for every thing mean. Now, if these men are to be branded as cowards for leaving, where will Gen. Wise stand? I heard while in Raleigh that the guns intended for the 31st Regt. were in Raleigh, and had been for some time. I suppose this is not true—for I was sent to Raleigh twice by the Colonel of the regiment, and applied for the guns, and failed to get them.

C. H. C.

In relation to the guns or muskets referred to by our correspondent, we will state that about the time the battle of Roanoke Island took place, or most probably a few days before, some boxes were placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, supposed to contain arms, addressed to Col. Jordan, Roanoke Island. The fact was talked about, especially as Col. Jordan's regiment was known to have defective arms, while good arms had been furnished to other regiments formed after his was; and in a day or two the address on the box that was on top, *was planed off*. Who had the planing off done we do not know, but it was clear that some one was trying to hide his tracks.—*Standard*.

From the same paper we copy the following:—

From the Standand.

MR. HOLDEN: My attention has been called to an extract from the report of one calling himself "Bohemian," in your paper of the 8th inst., in which the 31st Reg't is grossly misrepresented. The company which I commanded, with five others belonging to the 31st regiment, were held in reserve under the command of Lieut. Col. Fowle, about four hundred yards in the rear of the entrenchment, where the battle was fought, where we remained for nearly five hours with the balls of the enemy passing over and falling amongst us, every instant. As the fight progressed the dead and wounded were carried through our ranks. Though under fire ourselves, yet our orders were such, that we were not permitted to fire a musket. As far as I could judge the men were waiting with cool deliberation, for the order to advance and engage in the fight. I don't think I ever saw any one more cool and self-possessed than our commander, Lt. Col. Fowle. During the fight he mingled freely with the men, and his coolness gave them more confidence than ever in him as their leader; while Maj. Yeates, in his usual good-humored way would say something to cheer the men.

When the companies from the engagement came through our ranks in retreat, for a moment there was a little confusion among us, but as soon as Lt. Col. Fowle's voice was heard ordering every man to stand and cover the retreat of their brave comrades who had so gallantly defended the entrenchments, they rallied and stood like men until the order was communicated to us also to fall back. Col. F. ordered the companies to march off in regular order, and saw the last company off before he mounted his horse and joined the retreat. For some distance I succeeded in preserving my company's organization, but the road was so narrow and there were so many men retreating together, that the members of some of the other companies became mixed with mine. The bulk of the company remained together, and proceeded with me to camp. If there was running and great confusion (as represented by "Bohemian") upon the part of any company of the 31st regiment, I did not see it. I can say for my men and think I can say as much for the other companies, that they were not dispirited from what took place on Roanoke Island, but all seem to be eager to be exchanged, and should an opportunity present itself, they will do their duty.

W. D. JONES,
Captain Co. H., 31st Reg't N. C. Troops.
Forestville, March 10, 1862.

THE REVILERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina has committed the unpardonable sin in the eyes of noisy Virginians, South Carolinians, Georgians, Alabamians and others, of having sent better equipped soldiers to the field than any of them—soldiers better behaved, less addicted to cowardly assaults upon unarmed citizens, eschewing petty thefts and midnight burglaries, (apparently the favorite pastime of many of the soldiers from our sister States—vide the police reports in the Virginia papers)—of having sent more voluntary contributions to her soldiers in camp, and, crowning offence of all, of having contributed to our armies a larger number of soldiers absolutely as well as in proportion to population than either South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama, (we have not the facts with regard to the other States,) as is proved by the requisitions of the Government upon those States for troops to make good their deficiencies. These things from sleepy North Carolina so fill with wrath the heroes of our Southern sisters, that they are continually, and apparently systematically, venting their spleen by either originating in their public journals or copying from "reliable informants" all sorts of ridiculous and unfounded slanders upon North Carolina, and by making artfully concocted allusions to the people or troops of this State, which are intended to keep back, even with their own, the reputation of the most patriotic State of them all.

For instance: we have recently had our attention drawn more particularly to this matter by an article from the Savannah News on "Gunboats and Batteries," in which there is a sort of *resume* of the Hatteras, Port Royal, Fort Henry, Roanoke and Fort Donelson disasters. We will notice his account of two, Port Royal and Roanoke Island, as sufficient to show the injustice or ignorance, or both, of the writer. For the first, the writer makes every excuse, and, strangely appears to exult in the fact that only "16 were killed and 50 wounded, [there were 11 killed and 48 wounded] out of near 3000 men under fire." How many besides those under fire were present we do not know. But when he comes to Roanoke Island, he says, "Here we fain would draw a veil over this disaster, were we seeking for glorious achievements by our arms," and ridicules the accounts of terrible slaughter and the final dwindling down to "8 killed," and the surrender with such an inconsiderable loss. He has seen, we suppose, or pretended to see, only the lying Virginia accounts of a total annihilation of the (Virginia) troops and then their last statement that only 8 were killed. The last is no more correct than the first. The loss was 16 killed and 39 wounded—13 of the killed being North Carolinians—out of 1700 men on the Island before the surrender. Now can any one see the justice of praising or making excuses for the 3000 Port Royal heroes who "retired" from 10,000 before they effected a landing, (one against three or four,) with a loss of only 11 killed and 48 wounded—that is, 1 man hurt out of every 51; while the surrender of 1,700 men to 17,000 at Roanoke, (one against ten,) with a loss of 16 killed and 89 wounded—that is, 1 man hurt out of every 31—is characterised as a thing which had better have "a veil drawn over it"?

Again: a correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser relates the arrest of a citizen of Elizabeth City and describes, with particulars, as though he *knew* all about it, how intimate this citizen and others were with Burnside and his troops, &c. The truth is, that the four persons arrested there were released a few days after their arrest, nothing being proved against them. He then shows how the gallant 3d Georgia came to Elizabeth City and drove back the vandals, killing many and capturing many. This story has been exploded long ago. The truth is, there were no yankees at Elizabeth City when the Georgians went there. With these two falsehoods to start out upon, we can appreciate the following from the same writer:

"If Georgians, Alabamians, Virginians, Louisianians and South Carolinians, give up the battle, you may rest assured that Norfolk cannot be held."

That is, such Georgians as stood a draft in Savannah, and as Col. Styles's regiment which "retired" from Brunswick on the approach of the yankees, without firing a gun; such Alabamians as allowed two or three yankee gunboats to come 200 miles up the Tennessee river to Florence, Alabama, and then go back as unscathed as if they were on a pleasure excursion up the Hudson; such Virginians as double-quicked from the yankees at Roanoke, and made such time as to secure every available boat on the Island before any one else; such Louisianians as permitted the yankees to occupy Biloxi and other points on the Sound without a show of resistance; and such South Carolinians as were drafted in Charleston, the other day, and as those who "retired" from Port Royal. Just after the paragraph quoted above the writer is gracious enough to add that "there is one regiment from North Carolina, commanded by Col. Williams, a West Pointer, which is determined to wipe out the disgrace brought upon their State by the action of Col. Shaw, who was unfortunately in command at Roanoke."

Now why not call it Gen. Wise's disgrace? for he was the Commander and should have made his headquarters on the Island, sick or well, or should have resigned his commission if unable to perform the duties of his office. Why not the disgrace of the redoubtable Richmond Blues, who disappeared *before the order to retreat was given?* And why not call it Secretary Benjamin's disgrace? for it was his duty to have *known* that Col. Shaw was incompetent, to have removed him and to have placed a proper officer in his place.

THE CONVENTION.—The Winston Sentinel devotes nearly three columns to a reply to the Observer and to complaints of the State Convention. As to the former subject, it represents us as objecting to any one's either calling in question or criticising the doings of the Convention. Of course we did no such thing. And it reminds us that it had proposed to "count dimes" with us, to show whether its Editor or we had given most to the war. We had several reasons for not entering into such a count. 1st. If we had given thousands we would not parade the fact before the public. 2d. We have never given a single "*dime*" to the cause. We were not prepared therefore to enter upon such a picayune contest. 3d. We did not care to know how much the Sentinel Editor has given to the war. *Some of his neighbors* expressed some curiosity on the subject, but it is none of our business whether he gives much, or little, or nothing, or whether he volunteers or stays at home. We only reminded him that, being a young man who *does* stay at home to attend to his business, we did not think it exactly in good taste for him to accuse some of his neighbors in Forsyth of treason *because* they followed *his* example—nor, situated as he is, to accuse men who left Raleigh to go *towards* the enemy of running away from the enemy.

But as to the doings of the Convention. The Sentinel says,—

"For that body to usurp the power of the legislature, entirely, and that in the face of the plain declarations of the constitution, and entail upon the people, at a time when they are of all other times least able to bear it, an odious and an unnecessary expenditure, as we will show before we close this article that this Convention has done, is deserving not only the disapprobation of the press, but the burning indignation of a people watchful and jealous of their rights. We allude mainly to the following ordinances, to wit: The ordinance involving the State eight hundred thousand dollars for building a road from Raleigh to the Chatham Coalfields; an ordinance appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the manufacture of salt; and an ordinance to pay fifty dollars, in addition to the fifty dollars given by the Confederate government, to soldiers as bounty money. It will be seen that this ordinance at once appropriates not less than one million of dollars. Now take the three ordinances together and add the expenditure consequent upon the Convention continuing in session and you will have a sum not less than two millions of dollars to be paid by the tax payers of the State."

Let us glance at the three counts of this indictment. First: The Convention has not authorized an "expenditure" of $800,000 for the Chatham road. It merely provided for an exchange of bonds to that amount with corporations which the proper authorities of the State are first to certify are *solvent*. For instance, the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company, which is undoubtedly solvent, and fully able to meet all its obligations, will doubtless wish to subscribe to the Chatham road. To do so, it will exchange bonds with the State, and upon the State's bonds raise money to pay its subscription. The *State* subscribes and expends nothing.

2d. As to the Salt Ordinance, the County Court of Forsyth, under the nose of the Sentinel, has emphatically approved of that, as we doubt not nineteen-twentieths of the people do. And under that act private salt makers have reduced their prices already about one-half.

3d. As to the bounty of $50 to volunteers, it is expensive undoubtedly, and so is the whole war. But it is far less expensive to pay the soldiers, and to pay them liberally, than it would be to have too few soldiers. In fact there has been a general feeling that the pay of soldiers is too small. We concur in that feeling and therefore we rejoice at this and all other measures which tend to make their pay approximate to their services, their sufferings and their needs. Even the United States gives a bounty of $100 to each volunteer in its service, and promises land besides. Shall we, who have far more at stake, be less liberal to ours? Perhaps, when the Editor of the Sentinel gives up his business and goes to the war he will find $11 a month rather a scant provision for himself and his family at home. We found it so. And we really think that if the "people" of the State share in the feeling of the Sentinel and are filled with "burning indignation" because a small addition has been made to the pay of those who are defending the people's all, the said "people" might exhibit their "burning indignation" in a very appropriate and patriotic manner by taking the places (at the old wages) of those now in the service. The Government won't *force* them to take the increased pay.

Gen. Anderson has issued an order to all officers and men on furlough, to return immediately to their regiments or companies, at Wilmington or Goldsboro', as the case may be.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday last, the House resolution requesting planters to abstain from planting cotton and tobacco, and raise only grain and provisions, was tabled.

On Thursday, nothing of interest in open session.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, a number of bills and resolutions were presented and referred. The only item of importance was a bill reported from the Naval Committee appropriating $100,000,000 for creating a navy, building gunboats, &c.

On Thursday, no business of importance occurred in the open session.

GEN. LEE.—This distinguished officer has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Confederate Army—a position due to his eminent professional character, which is likewise adorned by the highest grade of personal worth.

NASHVILLE.—Some of the papers, the Richmond Examiner in particular, have not tired since the Battle of Fort Donelson of denouncing the people of Nashville for being panic-stricken when it was known the Yankees were approaching that city. The same papers are filled with praises of Gen. Floyd, who was in command of Nashville. Has it never occurred to them that if the Nashville people, unarmed and defenceless, disgraced themselves by a fear of the expected Yankee atrocities, it was far more disgraceful for Gen. Floyd and his armed soldiers *to run from Nashville*, as they did under the same report?

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Brunswick county, on the 9th inst., S. V. Stanly, of the "Brunswick Double Quicks," Co. C. 30th regiment.

At Coosawhatchie, S. C., in the General Hospital, on the 28th ult., Samuel T. Bradshaw, of Duplin county, a member of the Columbus Guards, Co. H, 18th N. C. V.

TOWN BAKERY.—We have received a sample of the several kinds of superior Crackers made at the establishment of Mrs. M. Banks. See advertisement.

Reported Fight near Eastport, Mississippi—The Tennessee Legislature, &c.—AUGUSTA, GEO., March 14.—Passengers report an engagement at Chickasaw on the Tennessee river, near Eastport, on Wednesday last, between four Federal gun-boats that attempted to ascend the river, but were repulsed several times by our batteries. It is believed that one of the gun-boats was disabled. None on our side were injured.

Memphis is under martial law. All the cotton, sugar and molasses has been ordered to be carried off, excepting enough for family supplies.

The Memphis Appeal publishes a dispatch from Richmond stating that President Davis was going West, and urging all to rally to his standard.

The Tennessee Legislature has a quorum, and the Governor says: Immediately on hearing of the fall of Fort Donelson I called upon Gen. Johnston to tender him all the resources of the State which could be made available, with my full co-operation in any and all measures for the defense of our State and Capital. Gen. Johnston informed me, that under the circumstances which surrounded him, with the small force under his command he regarded it his duty to the army he commanded, and the government he represented, to fall back with the army South of Nashville, making no defence of the city, and that he would do so immediately upon the arrival of the army from Bowling Green.

The Governor urges the Legislature to provide the ways and means to sustain the troops, and calls out the entire military force of the State to sustain the Confederacy.

Federals in Possession of Jacksonville, Fla.—AUGUSTA, GEO., March 15.—The Savannah News of this morning learns from reliable sources, that two thousand Federalists occupied Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday last, and are throwing up breastworks. They have pickets out two or three miles, who captured four guns near the city.

The Republican learns that the Mayor of Jacksonville issued a proclamation advising the citizens to stay. The steam mills, lumber, foundry, and Confederate gunboat, were burnt by the citizens. The Mayor escaped.

Attack on the Yankees near St. Mary's.—Capt. Clark, of Col. Davis's Mounted Regiment, of Florida, and a number of volunteer citizens, started on Wednesday night last, to intercept a Federal gunboat which had gone in pursuit of the little steamer Hard Times. After hitching their horses at a convenient distance, they scattered about a half mile along the edge of the bluff, each man taking a tree, and with their Maynard rifles and double-barrel shot guns, as the enemy's gunboat got within sixty yards, the first of the ambuscade line opened, and the fire told with deadly effect upon the thickly crowded decks of the gunboat, causing great confusion and excitement among the Lincolnites. Considerable excitement prevailed on board as they saw their comrades falling. Officers cursing men, and men cursing officers.

The Yankees used their ordnance, but with no effect, the shot striking the tops of the trees. They used their navy pistols also, but with no damage other than slightly wounding a horse.

Our men fired from one to five shots each. One of them, a volunteer, a noted hunter and excellent marksman, fired five times, and each time selected his man—the one with the most brass buttons on as he expressed it. After each shot, he did not again get a glimpse of his object. An hour intervened when the boat was attacked again by Capt. Lang's company, who were similarly ambuscaded on a bluff about eight miles distant.

One of the volunteers of Col. Davis's mounted regiment shot both barrels of his gun, loaded with buck shot, into a group of four of the Federals on deck, about sixty yards from his position, and saw no more of them after he fired.

One of the Yankees cursed one of our men, as he caught a glimpse of him "You d——d cowardly rebel." He stepped out and responded, "You are a d——d liar," as he pulled trigger on him, and "settled his hash."

The Yankees took to the hold of their vessel when they found it too hot on deck for them.

A negro who had been a prisoner of the Yankees, and escaped from Amelia Island to the camp near Fernandina, states that he was made to assist in burying 47 of the Yankees, and reports that there were 16 wounded.

We trust that all our troops in the Confederacy will profit by the example set by this guerilla movement.

Savannah Republican.

Prisoners.—Forty-one Yankee prisoners, captured by the gallant and dashing Capt. John H Morgan, passed through here last evening *en route* to Salisbury, N. C. Hurrah for Morgan!—*Atlanta Confed., 14th.*

Merrimac No. 2.—There is now building and nearly ready, at one of our Gulf ports, an iron plated ship of about 250 feet in length and 50 feet beam, which will be supplied with a number of engines and boilers; and, when she gets ready, it is supposed she will be quite equal to Merrimac No. 1.—*Charleston Courier.*

A Spunky Mayor.—The Memphis Avalanche remarks, that the threats recently made in Memphis to burn the city on the approach of the Federalists, have put an end to enlisting among thousands who have no houses elsewhere, and no means of obtaining any, and who fear to go into the army and leave their wives and children behind, when the roofs that shelter them are threatened with conflagration. The same paper publishes the following proclamation by the Mayor of Memphis.

To the People of Memphis:—Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John Park (not the Mayor), to say this to our citizens: That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house, or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of clergy, hang him to the first lamp post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation. JOHN PARK.

A Model Speech by Gen. Bragg.—While on his way to Jackson, Tenn., the other day, to take command of the Confederate forces, Gen. Bragg made the following brief, pithy and sensible speech at Meridian, Miss.:

Fellow-Citizens: In deference to your repeated calls, I appear only to see and be seen, and to tender you my thanks for your kindness.

This is a time for acts, not words. Experience has taught me, too, that every man should stick to his trade. In many efforts, I believe I never made but one successful speech—and that was, in a few words, when I courted my wife—the result then being due less to any merit either in the speech or the speaker than to an unfortunate habit with young ladies of deciding more from impulse than reason, by which, as in my case, they are too apt to be unfortunate. Ponder well, then, my fellow-citizens, this piece of advice: never call on an old soldier for speeches; and, if you will pardon me the liberty, I will add, never send politicians to command your armies. From that time our cause will prosper.

Improved Spinning Wheel—Mr. H. A. Cook, of this place, has presented us with one of his "Improved Dixie Spinning Wheels." The improvement is in the spindle, and can be used upon the old fashioned wheels. They spin three times as fast as the old spindles. This is a timely and valuable invention.—*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLOW BOYS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SUFFOLK, March 12, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—You will see from the date that we have moved again since my last. We left Garysburg on the 21st ult., and came down to Franklin Depot on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Remaining there one day we went back to Boykin's Depot and thence the same day to Murfreesboro', 15 miles distant, where we arrived about 9 o'clock that night tired, hungry and very muddy; the road being *almost* as bad as some in Western Virginia. On March 1st we marched to Boykin's Depot, took the cars again and came to this place. There are only five companies of our Regiment here commanded by Col. Venable. Col. Clarke, being in command of the 5th Brigade, remained at Murfreesboro'.

It is thought by some that the next great battle will be fought here as a preliminary step to an attack on Norfolk Here every preparation is making to receive them. Should the Yankees come I trust that here on Virginia soil we will give the lie to the vile slanders which some of the Virginia papers have heaped upon the bravery of North Carolinians. North Carolinians have never shown themselves recreant to any trust committed to them. Nor will they in this the time of our bitter trial be found wanting in bravery to defend the liberties transmitted to them by their fathers and which are dearer than their own lives. NEVIL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP BRANCH, March 9, 1862.

At a meeting of the Moore County Independents, Co. H, 26th Regiment N. C. Troops, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, death has again visited us and stricken down another one of our best and bravest soldiers, JOHN MCK. MCNEILL, in the prime of life and vigor of manhood

Resolved, That while we deeply lament the untimely death of our noble comrade who was always ready and willing to discharge whatever duty was assigned him, we will humbly bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved wife and family of the deceased, and commit them to a merciful God who alone can make good their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian, with a request for publication. R. STREET, Chm'n.

JAS. A. N. MCLEOD, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 17.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Firm at 20.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn—95 to $1.
Cotton—No sales within past week.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 24 to 25 by the quantity; 3-4 Shirtings 20
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35
Flour—Family 8 50; super 8 25.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—$1 by retail. N. O. Sirup 1 25.
Nails $14 to $15 per keg.
Pork—12½ cents.
Peas—$1 to 1 10. Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4 cts. by the cask.
Sugars—Stock on hand very light and prices have advanced.
Salt—Sound $3 to 3 50 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 2 25 to 2 50.
Spirits Turpentine 17 to 18.
Tallow 20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

BATTALION OF LIGHT HORSE.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise a Battalion of Light Horse for the War, calls upon the young men of North Carolina to come forward and volunteer for the purpose. Let those who have good horses come and bring them to aid in the defence of the country. Let those who have horses, but who cannot come themselves, give or lend them to those who can, and have none, and thus contribute material aid to those who would defend them in the enjoyment of their homes.

$146 per annum will be paid for each horse in the Battalion, in two month instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the government, and if killed in action, the value of the animal will be paid. Equipments for the men will be furnished, but each man must bring his rifle, gun, pistol and knife, or such arms as he has which will answer until a uniform weapon can be furnished by the government. Action—energy of action—is

From the Observer Extra of March 11.

Glorious News!

The report mentioned in yesterday's Observer is more than confirmed. The naval battle off Newports News is one of the most splendid achievements of the war, a successful assault upon what the enemy had regarded as an unassailable arm of his power. Below is the full account.

FROM THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK, MARCH 10.

Two Yankee First Class Frigates Destroyed!

THE HATED CUMBERLAND SUNK.

THE CONGRESS BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

The Minnesota and St. Lawrence Aground.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday, the iron clad steamer Virginia cast aloose from her moorings at the Navy Yard and made her way down to Hampton Roads towards the blockading fleet lying off Newport's News. She reached their neighborhood at two o'clock. Here she found the two first class sailing frigates Cumberland and Congress. With a determination to pay her respects to the Cumberland first, the Virginia bore down for the vessel, and while passing the Congress she gave her a broadside by way of a salute. Her operations on the Cumberland were performed in the short space of fifteen minutes' time, at the end of which the Cumberland sunk just where she had been lying.

The Virginia on approaching her and getting within point blank range, fired her bow gun several times, and ran into her striking her fairly with her ram, which made her reel to and fro and sent her speedily to the bottom, but while going down, we understand, the after gun of the Cumberland was discharged at the Virginia, with what injury we know not.

The object in first getting rid of the Cumberland was probably to destroy the very heavy armament which that frigate carried, it being the heaviest in the Yankee Navy. The officers and crew of the Cumberland made their escape as best they could, many of them being captured by our gunboats. The wounded on board it is believed went down with the vessel.

The Virginia next turned hor attention to the Congress, which vessel it is said gallantly resisted her inevitable fate for nearly an hour, but finally finding the ship rapidly sinking, she hauled down her colors and made for the beach, where she was run as high aground as possible. Her officers and crew were taken off by our gunboats, and while she had her flag of truce hoisted and was being relieved of her killed and wounded by our boats the Yankees on shore at Newport's News disregarding the flag of truce with Minnie muskets fired into her and killed several of their own men and slightly wounded in the arm Mr. John Hopkins, one of our pilots, attached to the Beaufort.

While the Virginia was engaged with the Congress with her bow gun she poured broadside after broadside into the shore batteries of the enemy at Newport's News. One discharge from the bow gun of the Virginia, says one of the prisoners, capsized two of the guns of the Congress, killing 16 of her crew, and taking off the head of a Lieut. Smith, and literally tore the ship to pieces.

The enemy seemed entirely unaware of our intention to attack them, and it is said were so completely lulled into security that the Virginia had got down to Sewell's Point before they took the alarm.

While the engagement was going on between the two frigates and the Virginia, the enemy's steam frigate Minnesota put out from Old Point to their assistance. She laid well over towards Newport's News, but not entirely out of the range of our batteries on Sewell's Point, which opened on her with what effect we are unable to say, but she replied to them without any damage whatever. The Minnesota got aground when within a mile or two of Newport's News Point. There she stuck, unable to get off, while the Confederate steamers Patrick Henry and Jamestown peppered her with their batteries, while the Virginia was attending to the shore batteries at Newport's News.

The frigate St. Lawrence then came up to the assistance of the Minnesota, and she also got aground, and a steam frigate, supposed to be the Roancke, put off from Old Point with the same intention, it is supposed, but seeing the sad havoc which the Virginia was playing with the federal vessels, she put back to Old Point.

The Minnesota and St. Lawrence, we learn, are hard aground and in the power of the Virginia, at high tide, as the latter vessel was at Sewell's Point, after the engagement, where she remained on Saturday night, ready to commence on them on Sunday morning. She is between them and all assistance from Old Point.

The frigate Congress was set fire to, on Saturday night by a boat's crew from some of our vessels. She illumined the whole Roads and river, and about midnight her magazine exploded with a tremendous noise. Her conflagration afforded a rare sight to many thousands of spectators who lined the shores of our harbor to witness the spectacle of a ship on fire. Many articles of value, we learn were removed from her by our gunboats before being fired.

Tugs and steamers were sent to the assistance of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence from Old Point after they grounded but their efforts to haul them off were unavailing.

The first gun fired in the engagement is said to have been fired by the Confederate gunboat Beaufort at the frigate Congress. All of our steamers and gunboats are said to have been managed with the utmost skill and dexterity, rendering great assistance to the Virginia in this magnificent and successful engagement.

Twenty-three prisoners were brought up to this city on Saturday night. These were all taken off the frigate Congress by the gunboat Beaufort, whilst our other gunboats took off others. One of these prisoners died while on his way to the city. He and another one wounded, were shot by their own forces while being saved from the sinking frigate Congress. The wounded prisoners were carried to the hospital.

A shot entered the port hole of the Virginia and struck the gun on the muzzle, knocking off a piece nine inches long. This disabled the gun which was immediately replaced by another of the same calibre.

On board the Patrick Henry a shot entered one of her ports we understand, and passed through one of her boilers, disabling it. She was compelled to haul off temporarily for repairs.

The James River steamers arrived at the scene of action it is said, about one hour after the engagement commenced. They easily passed the Newport's News batteries, and after joining in the fight rendered very efficient aid.

By this daring exploit we have raised the James River blockade, without foreign assistance and are likely with the assistance of the Virginia to keep open the communication.

Several small prizes were said to have been taken by our gunboats from the Yankees, one of which, the schooner Reindeer, was brought up to the Navy Yard on Saturday night. Two others were said to have been carried over to Pig Point on Saturday.

The engagement was renewed again on Sunday morning, about 8½ o'clock, by the Jamestwn, and several of our gunboats, firing into the Minnesota and St. Lawrence. At high water we expect the Virginia will pay her respects to these vessels.

Since the above was written, we have been enabled to gather some additional particulars.

Some detention occurred on board the Virginia on Sunday morning, we learn, or she would have commenced the engagement much earlier than 8½ o'clock; at which time she, together with the Patrick Henry, Jamestown and our other gunboats, opened fire on the Minnesota, which still lies hard and fast aground. The tide being at the ebb, the Virginia did not take the channel where the Minnesota lay, probably for fear of grounding, but getting within a good range of her, she opened with terrible effect, completely riddling her, and rendering constant exertion at the pump necessary to prevent her from filling.

Early in the morning, the Erricsson Battery, now called the Monitor, was discovered off Newport's News Point, she having gone up there during the night. A sharp encounter soon took place between her and the Virginia, during which time they were frequently not more than 30 or 40 yards apart. Unfortunately, the Virginia ran aground, and the Erricsson using her advantage, poured shot after shot into her, but without doing any serious damage. In a short while, however, the Virginia succeeded in getting off, and putting on full head of steam, ran her bow into the Erricsson, doing, as it is thought, great damage.

We are rejoiced to say that notwithstanding the firing was much heavier than on Saturday, there were no casualties on either of our vessels —not a man being in the least injured by shots from the enemy or otherwise.

Several of the enemy's gunboats being within range, they were favored with a shell or two from the Virginia, with telling effect, and in every case disabling or sinking them. One of these laying along side the Minnesota, had a shell thrown aboard of her which on bursting, tore her asunder, and sent her to the bottom.

Having completely riddled the Minnesota, and disabled the St. Lawrence and Monitor, besides as stated above, destroying several of the enemy's gunboats—in a word having accomplished all that they designed and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumphs and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

The enemy's loss, killed and wounded, during the two days' battle, is exceedingly large and estimated at from six to twelve hundred. The scene around the Congress is represented as being heart-sickening. The officers of the Beaufort, who ran alongside of her on Saturday night and who boarded her for the purpose of removing the wounded aboard of her, and who were brutally fired upon by the enemy, while engaged in this work of mercy to their own kith and kin, represented the deck of the vessel as being literally covered with the dead and dying. One of them assures us that as he went from fore to aft, his shoes were well nigh buried in blood and brains. Arms, legs and heads were found scattered in every direction, while here and there in the agonies of death, would be found poor deluded wretches, with their breasts torn completely out.

Of the crew of the Cumberland, but few survived to tell the tale. As she went down her crew went with her, excepting some few who were taken as prisoners by us, and a few others who escaped to the shore. Out of the five hundred aboard of her, it is estimated that not over a hundred at most escaped, the remainder either being killed by our shot or drowned as the vessel went down.

Of course, the greater part of those on board the gunboats were also drowned, as there was not sufficient time for them to have made their escape. Added to this very many in the camps of the enemy at Newports News were killed by the shells which the Virginia threw among them.

On our side the loss was indeed small, and when we consider the storm of shell, to which at times they were subjected, we can but wonder while we rejoice that so few of them suffered injury.

On the Virginia there were 2 killed and 8 wounded. Among the wounded, we regret to mention, Captain Buchanan and Lieut. Minor. Their wounds, however, are but slight.

On the Raleigh, Midshipman Hutter was killed, and Capts. Tayloe and Alexander wounded, the first mentioned quite severely.

On the Beaufort, gunner W. Robinson and two seamen were wounded. This was all the damage sustained by this vessel among her men. Two Yankee prisoners aboard of her were struck by the balls of their friends, one of them killed and the other severely wounded.

On the Teaser, one man wounded very slightly.

On the Patrick Henry, four men were killed and three wounded. While the loss of the enemy is counted by hundreds, ours, as will be seen from the above, amounts to only 7 killed and 17 wounded. This loss on our part, small as it is, was not the work of the enemy's shots from their vessels, but the result for the most part of the fire of muskets from shore.

During the contest, the mainmast of the Raleigh was carried away. The flag staffs of the Virginia were also cut down.

The report that the Congress was fired by the Federals to prevent her falling into our hands, is without a shadow of truth. She was fired by hot shot from the Virginia, for firing into our boats while she had a flag of truce flying, after she had struck her colors and surrendered to us.

Among the prisoners taken off the Congress was the slave Sam, the property of —— Drummond, Esq. of this city, who escaped to the enemy some time in October last. He is now safe, having reached his home sooner, and under different circumstances, than he anticipated.

On the arrival of the Virginia at the Yard her men were mustered and addressed by the commanding officer in terms of praise for their noble bearing during the engagement. They responded with hearty cheers and expressed a desire to again re-enact the scenes through which they had just passed whenever opportunity presented.

The injury sustained by the Patrick Henry was not as great as at first supposed—being so trifling that a few hours' repairs were sufficient to place her in readiness for action.

The officers of the Virginia are represented as having acted with the utmost courage and bravery during the contest. It is related of Captain Buchanan that during the thickest of the fight he remained on the deck of the Virginia, and that he discharged musket after musket at the enemy as they were handed up to him. It was while thus exposed that he received the wound of which mention is made above.

It is said that all of the batteries on Newport's News were silenced except one and that our shot and shell were thrown with such unerring aim and precision among the enemy that great numbers of them were killed and wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—FROM THE DAY BOOK.

[The Editor of the Day Book appears to have gone down in a small steamer within sight of the battle of Sunday, and gives the following graphic account of what he saw:—]

The morning was still as that of a Sabbath. The two frigates lay with their boats at the booms and wash clothes in the rigging. Did they see the long dark hull? Had they made her out? Was it ignorance, apathy, or composure? These the questions we discussed as we steamed across the flats to the south of the frigate with the two gallant little gunboats well on our starboard beam heading up for the enemy. Our doubts were solved by the heavy boom of a gun from beyond Sewell's Point. Still the clothes hung in the rigging, still the boats lay at the booms. Another gun, (20 minutes past 1) broke on the air, and a tug started from Newport's News, while at the same time two others left Old Point. Steadily with a grim and ominous silence the Virginia glides through the water, steadily and with defiant valor the Beaufort and Raleigh followed where she led. At 10 minutes to 2, a rifle gun from one of these little vessels rang out, then a white puff from her consort. Still the clothes in the rigging, still the boats at the boom. Was this confidence? It could not be ignorance. Did it mean torpedoes, submarine batteries, infernal machines? The gunboats have fired again, and lo! hereaway to the eastward were the Roanoke and Minnesota, rising like prodigious castles above the placid water, the first under steam, the second in tow. Other puffs of smoke, other sharp reports from the gunboats, but the Virginia goes on steadily, silently to do her work. Now, the inshore frigate, the Cumberland, fires, now the Virginia close aboard, now Sewell's Point Battery, now the Minnesota, now the Roanoke, now the air trembles with the cannonade. Now the Virginia delivers both broadsides, now she runs full against the Cumberland's starboard bow, now the smoke clears away and she appears heading up James River. This at 22 minutes to 2. The Congress now lets fall foretopsail, and then the main, and so with a tug along side, starts down the North channel where the Minnesota has grounded, and presently runs plump ashore. Meanwhile the Virginia opens upon the Yankee fort, slowly she steams back, and the Cumberland, sunk now to her white streak, opens upon her again. A gallant man fought that ship—a man worthy to have maintained a better cause. Gun after gun he fired, lower and lower sunk his ship, his last discharge comes from his pivot gun, the ship lurches to starboard, now to port, his flag streams out wildly, and now the Cumberland goes down on her beam ends, at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her. The Virginia stops Is she aground? And the gunboats! Raleigh and Beaufort! There they are on the quarters of the Congress hammering away, and creeping up closer and closer all the time. At 10 minutes to 4 the Congress struck. Parker hauled down the ensign, run up his own battle flag in its place; there the heroic Tayloe, who fought the Fanny at Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, got his wound—there the gallant young Hutter fell, all shot by the dastards who fired from the ship and shore when the white flag was flying at the main and mizzen of the Congress!

Here too, and in the same way, Flag officer Buchanan, and Flag Lieut. R. Minor, were wounded. Now, the James River gunboats whose dark smoke had been seen against the blue distance ever since 3 o'clock, came dashing along past the shore batteries Tucker, the courtly and chivalrous, leading the van, with the Jamestown. Lieut Commanding Barney, close aboard, and the little Teaser, Lieut. Webb, in her wake—like a bowlegged bull dog in chase of the long, lean, stag hounds. It was a gallant dash, and once past the batteries, the two heavy vessels took position in line of battle, while the Teaser dashed at the Minnesota, looking no larger than a cock boat. And right well she maintained the honor of her flag and the appropriateness of her name. Now the Roanoke puts her helm up and declines the battle. Now the Virginia is thundering away again. The Teaser is still closer in. We are closer in —SIZZ comes a shell ahead, presently another astern, finally a third with a clear, sharp whizz just over head, to the great delight of the Commodore who appreciated the compliment of these good shots, which were the last of six directed shots at the "Harmony." Now, the schooner "Reindeer" comes foaming along; cut out from under the shore batteries, she reports, and is sent up in charge of acting Master Gibbs.

And next the gallant Beaufort runs down. Parker steps and brings on board the great piece of bunting we saw hauled down just now. He brings also some thirty prisoners and some wounded men—men wounded under that white flag yonder desecrated by the Yankees. One of these lies stretched out, decently covered over, gasping out his life on the deck—a Yankee shot through the head, all bloody and ghastly, killed by the inhuman fire of his own people. Another, pale and stern, the Captain of the Beaufort's gun, lies there too, a noble specimen of a man who has since gone where the weary are at rest. A gallant man, a brave seaman! We shake hands with Parker; he gets back to his vessel slightly wounded, as is Alexander also, and steams back gallantly to the fight. The Patrick Henry, the Jamestown, the Teaser, the Beaufort, the Raleigh, and the grand old Virginia are all thundering away. We steam down and speak the first. We hear a report of casualties, we shake hands with friends, we shove off, cheer and steam towards the Swash Channel. Presently through the thickening gloom we see a red glare, it grows larger, and brighter, and fuller and redder. It creeps higher and higher, and now gun after gun booming on the still night, as the fire reaches them, the batteries of the Congress are discharged across the water in harmless thunder. It was a grand sight to see, and by the light of the burning ship, we made our way back to Norfolk. At half past eleven the act of retribution was complete, for at that hour, with a great noise, she blew up.

The Day Book gives the following statement of the enemy's force and loss in the action:—

Congress, (burnt,)	480 men,	50 guns.
Cumberland, (sunk,)	360	22
Minnesota, (riddled,)	550	40
Roanoke, (scared off,)	550	40
St. Lawrence, (pepp'd,)	480	50
Gunboats (2 or 3 disab'd)	120	6
Forts silenced,	200	20
Ericsson,	150	2
	2890	280

Run the Blockade.—A fine steamer, (name unmentionable,) which left Havana on the 1st inst., has arrived at a Southern port in safety. She has brought a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines, soap, candles, and numerous articles which will be very useful at the present time.

Charleston Mercury.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration upon the Estate of Robert Williams, dec'd, at March Term of the Court of Pleas for Cumberland County, 1862, will on the 25th of March inst., at the late residence of the deceased, in said county, expose to public sale upon a credit of six months, the following property, viz:

One Horse and Mules, stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Corn, Bacon and Fodder, Rosin, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too numerous to mention. At the same time the negroes will be hired out until the 1st of Jan'y 1863, and the lands Rented. Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

ALL persons having bills against the Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for payment; those indebted will please come forward and make payment.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

March 4, 1862. 6*2tpd

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

Noah Gibson vs. James Butler.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James Butler resides beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered and adjudged by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for Richmond County, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur to said Attachment, otherwise the Lands levied on will be condemned to the Plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, A. D. 1861.

98*6t] R. S. McDONALD, C. S. C.

A Regiment for the Confederate States Service.

THE undersigned, having been authorized to raise a Regiment for the Confederate States army, takes this method of informing persons who are now engaged in raising companies, that this is the first opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the Confederate service.

Rank of officers and pay to officers and soldiders will begin with their enrollment.

A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS and the bounty from the State will be paid at the time of organization.

Arms and full equipments of the best class will be furnished to the companies.

Term of service Three years or the war. For further particulars, address the subscriber immediately.

M. D. CRATON,

Lt. Col. 35th Reg't. N. C. Troops.

Newbern, N. C. Feb. 18, 1862. 2-1m

CAUSE AND CONTRAST:

A NESSAY, on the American Crisis, by T W. McMahon A further Supply just rec'd.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE & SONS.

ENVELOPES.

THE subscriber is manufacturing dark brown ENVELOPES of good quality. Orders for one thousand and upwards are solicited from booksellers and merchants.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 20. 1-1m

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines, a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.

March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS

The Southern Harmony, School Books, &c., further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.

July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them. E. J. HALE & SONS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.

E. J. HALE, Agent at

Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,

For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 43tf

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is 50 cents, neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Further Supplies of MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY.

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, $2 75, by mail $3.

Army Regulations for the Confederate States, $2 25; by mail $2 50.

Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill, $1; by mail $1 10.

The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65.

New Map of Virginia, colored, 80c.; by mail 85c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov'r 27, 1861.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]

E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little gray. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.

G. W. AUTREY.

Jan'y 22, 1862. 94*tf

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.

Neill McDonald, Jno. McDonald and Jno. McQuein and wife vs. Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, Mary McNeill.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

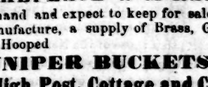
C. S. BARNEE & BRO.,

Contractors Route No. 5096.

Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,

Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business,

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON.

J. T. CORD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ½ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.

October 23, 1861. 68tf

No. 10 PLOW POINTS,

AT WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for sale at the Eagle Works. ANDERSON & CORD.

Feb'y 10, 1862. 98tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,

[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

The Law of Sales of Personal

Property, by Francis Hilliard, 2d Edition, Enlarged and improved.

Starkie on Evidence, 8th Edition, with Notes by Sharswood.

Wendells' Blackstone; Byles' on Bills, Notes by Sharswood.

Adams' Equity; Broom's Legal Maxims.

Smith on Contracts, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;

Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;

The Volunteer's Hand Book.

Further supplies just rec'd.

Dec. 14, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

YOUNG MEN, YOUR COUNTRY IS INVADED!

Who will not come to the Rescue?

THE subscriber wishes forty more able bodied men to complete his Company One Hundred Dollars Bounty Money and Eleven Dollars per month and everything found. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C., or call at the store of C. E. Leete. J. R. McDONALD,

Recruiting Officer.

March 8, 1862. 6tf

ANNUAL MEETING.

Western Rail Road Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Co. will take place at the Town Hall, on Monday the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

March 8, 1862. 6-tm

We would call the attention of Farmers and Carriage Manufacturers to the large sale of IRON and NAILS at Auction on Thursday, the 20th inst. We learn from Mr. Avera that he has

700 bars farming iron assorted 1 to 10 inches.
6 to 700 bars tire " " 1 to 2½ "
100 kegs Nails assorted, 4s to 12s.

Smithfield, March 8. 6ts

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.

LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6 tf

Hardee's Tactics, the only Copy.

Right—Mobile Edition, 2 vols.

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia.

Gilham's Tactics.

The Volunteer's Hand Book.

C. S. Army Regulations.

The Southern Song Book.

Further supplies just received.

Feb'y 25. E. J. HALE & SONS

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq. over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

J. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 12. 1861. 56-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Catharine E. Fitzharris, at March Term, 1862, of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to her Testatrix to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against her Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

CATHARINE E. McRAE, Ex'x.

March 3, 1862. 6*8t

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.

Neill McDonald, John McDonald, and John McQuein and wife vs Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, and Mary McNeill.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.